

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الراي"

## Kuwait hopes for Gulf-Soviet ties

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah said Saturday he hoped sporting contact between Soviet athletes and the Soviet Union would lead to a resumption of friendly relations. He told local newsmen he would also like to see Moscow develop good relations with the rest of the Gulf states, which he said have full diplomatic ties only with Kuwait. Sheikh Sabah, referring to a visit to the Soviet Union by a Soviet soccer side to take part in a youth tournament, said: "We hope that soccer will become a means of resuming political ties between Moscow and Kuwait." He added, however, that "it is not our policy to interfere in the policies of others." The Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) said.

(Continued on page 2)

## Rifai reaffirms support of industry

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai has stressed the importance of creating a suitable atmosphere for the production process as the main means to build our self capability. This came in a message he sent to the Amman Chamber of Industry Chairman Isam Budeir in reply to one which Mr. Budeir sent to him concerning recent decisions which the cabinet took to support local industries upon the directives of His Majesty King Hussein. In his message, Mr. Rifai said the government will continue its endeavours to set the suitable atmosphere for production and labour and will extend full support to promising national industries. The prime minister expressed hope that the industrial sector will interact with the government's decisions and trends to achieve a qualitative and quantitative leap in industrial production.

Volume 10 - Number 2987

AMMAN, SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 1, 1985, DHUL HIJJAH 16, 1405

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## Cabinet names Majall as head of TV and radio

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet on Saturday decided to appoint Mr. Nassim Al Majall as director general of the newly formed establishment merging Jordan Television and Radio Jordan. According to the new decision, Dr. Maswud Khalaf became director of Jordan Television and Suleiman Al Majall was appointed as director of Radio Jordan. Former Jordan Television Director General Majall Al Durrah will retire as of Sept. 7, and it is learnt that the cabinet intends to appoint Mr. Durrah as director general of the Jordanian Company for Cine Television Production.

## Cypriot justice minister arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — Cypriot Justice Minister Liveras Demetriou arrived in Amman on Saturday for a two-day visit to Jordan. The minister will convey a message to His Majesty King Hussein from Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou. Mr. Demetriou was met upon arrival at the airport by Justice Minister Riyad Al Shakra and Cypriot's honorary consul in Jordan.

## Falangist delegation meets Khaddam

DAMASCUS (R) — A delegation of the Lebanese, mostly Christian, Falangist Party led by Deputy Chairman George Saadeh had talks here Saturday with Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam. Mr. Saadeh told Reuters the first round of discussions focused on the general situation of the Lebanese situation. He said the second round, later on Saturday, was to centre on security matters and political reforms. Asked if the delegation had any specific proposals to present to the Syrians for ending the 10-year-old Lebanese civil war, Mr. Saadeh said only: "We are here for exchange of views with our Syrian brethren."

## Bonn names new envoy to NATO

BONN (AP) — West Germany's ambassador to Israel has been named ambassador to NATO, the Bonn Foreign Office announced Saturday. Niels Hansen, 61, will replace Hans-Gert Grottel, who was appointed West Germany's new intelligence chief on Thursday. Mr. Wick was appointed head of the West German federal intelligence service after the former chief was fired in the wake of a spy scandal. Mr. Hansen's successor as ambassador to Israel has not been announced.

## 15 injured in new gas leak in Bombay

BOMBAY (R) — At least 15 people were taken to hospital on Saturday after a third chlorine gas leak at a chemical factory here, a fire brigade official said. One person died and at least 149 were injured on Friday in two leaks of poisonous chlorine gas. The leaks triggered an exodus from shantytowns around the plant in a north-east Bombay suburb. The official said the latest leak occurred as firemen tried to neutralise liquid chlorine remaining in three storage tanks.

## INSIDE

- \* Israelis 'debated' for months before attacking Iraqi reactor: page 2
- \* Intensive checks on foreign labour begin today: page 3
- \* Giveaways in amendments to income tax law: page 4
- \* Alexandria — more for the young and little for the nostalgic: page 5
- \* Manchester United leads English First Division: page 6
- \* Greek premier promises to cut foreign credit: page 7
- \* S.African group snubs EC envoys: page 8

# Israeli forces impose curfew on Ramallah, clash with protesters

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

THE OCCUPIED WEST BANK remained in a state of escalating tension on Saturday after the Israeli occupation forces imposed a curfew on Ramallah and clashed with Israeli Jews demonstrating against the occupation of the territory.

Israeli forces used tear gas and rubber bullets to disperse the Ramallah demonstration and arrested several of the marchers who were carrying placards condemning the occupation. Israel Radio reported. Journalists were ordered out of the area. Eyewitnesses told Reuters a Palestinian bystander was injured by a rubber bullet and taken to hospital. Israeli authorities have launched a new campaign in the West Bank in the past few days and arrested 29 Palestinians whom they accused of "subversive" activity. The detainees are being held under measures which enable the occupation forces to detain people for six months without trial. The Israeli authorities on Thursday ordered the deportation of three more Palestinians from the occupied West Bank. It was the second deportation order since the government announced earlier this month that it would impose harsher punishments against the Palestinians in retaliation for a rise in anti-Israeli activity in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The move revived the most severe punishments of emergency regulations first employed by the British in Palestine 40 years ago, including deportation, the destruction of homes belonging to suspected activists or their families, and arrest without charge — a device known as "administrative detention."

The United States has criticised Israel for resorting to those punishments. In Washington on Friday, State Department deputy spokesman Charles Redman said he had seen reports that the Israeli occupation authorities had arrested "several" Palestinians in the West Bank and had deported some of them. "If true," he said, "we would regret these decisions. As we've said in the past, we consider such measures as likely to foster further tensions."

Redman confirmed news reports that an American citizen has been arrested by Israeli authorities. He said the American "was on a charter boat which Israeli spokesmen claim was transporting suspected terrorists from Cyprus to Sidon, Lebanon. A consular officer from our embassy in Tel Aviv visited the American citizen on Aug. 29."

"The American has not waived privacy rights so we cannot provide any information about the individual other than that which is in the public record," he said. Israel has said that it was holding the American and an Australian who it said were captured last Saturday on a yacht with six Palestinian commandos. Israeli officials said the American and the Australian, whose names have not been made public, were co-owners of the yacht, which the Israeli navy intercepted late Saturday night while it was sailing between Cyprus and Sidon. The Israeli navy towed the boat into Haifa after apprehending its crew. Israeli officials claimed the yacht, the "Kasiradi," was carrying six Palestinians who were members of Fatah, the mainstream commando group of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Israeli officials said the American and the Australian were being held in a police jail in northern Israel under the authority of the Israeli army, while the six Palestinians were being held separately in an army detention centre.

Israeli officials said no decision had been made about whether to try, expel or release the American and the Australian. In the Arab village of Umm Al Fahm, hundreds of Israelis marched through the streets on Saturday to protest against extremist Jewish leader Rabbi Meir Kahane's racist policies. "Kahane, Kahane, go back to America," some of the protesters chanted in Hebrew. Others carried signs reading: "Jews and Arabs, fight racism," and "We want peace in the Middle East."

Flanked by two left-wing members of parliament, Maykel Mah-nald Hashem led about 1,000 Jews and Arabs along the winding streets past one of the village's four mosques. Saturday's protest came a year after the Brooklyn-born Kahane, an Israeli legislator, was prevented from entering Umm Al Fahm.

The Palestinian question — too late for diplomacy, page 4



PRINCE VISITS GHQ: His Highness Prince Mohammad, the personal representative of His Majesty King Hussein, paid a visit Saturday to the Armed Forces General Headquarters. He was received by Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker (photo above). Prince Mohammad also visited on Saturday the Public Security Department (PSD) and was received by Public Security Director Lieutenant General Abdul Hadi Al Majall. Prince Mohammad was briefed during the visit on the PSD's achievements and future plans (Petra photo)

## Gunman confesses plot to kill Jordanian ambassador

ATHENS (AP) — An Arab gunman arrested Friday in the Psychio suburb of the Greek capital told police he intended to assassinate the Jordanian ambassador to Greece, police sources said Saturday. The sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the man, who identified himself as Salameh Hatem Sami, admitted he belonged to the "Black September" extremist organisation. "Black September" claimed responsibility for a rocket attack April 4 that winged an airliner of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airlines, as it was taking off from Athens airport. The gunman, carrying a travel bag containing an automatic weapon, a hand-grenade and a suitcase, was arrested after an anonymous caller warned police a man was loitering near the residence of the head of Israeli diplomatic mission in Athens. The residence is located near the Jordanian embassy in the Psychio suburb. The sources said the gunman, who held five passports in different names, arrived in Greece by air from Amman three weeks ago.

## Redman knows of no plans for U.S. officials to visit Middle East

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — A U.S. State Department spokesman said Friday he knew of no plans for visits by U.S. officials to the Middle East to pursue peace efforts but reaffirmed that the American strategy on the region remains unchanged. "The strategy," deputy spokesman Charles Redman said, "is to help regional parties themselves, in whatever way we consider appropriate, to move to direct negotiations. This involves a process, and we will remain engaged with the parties in that process as long as we believe it can lead to direct negotiations."

Redman said this process, "if it's to be successful, will involve difficult decisions and political risks by all parties. Progress, therefore, will inevitably be incremental, and it is unlikely that there will be dramatic breakthroughs. The process continues, however, and we're confident it can lead to direct negotiations. That remains our sole objective."

He told a questioner he knew of no plans for visits by U.S. officials to the region. Asked if the Middle East was likely to be discussed in the meeting in Geneva on November between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Redman said: "On our normal agenda in talks with the Soviet Union, one of the agenda items is normally regional questions, and I would assume that the Middle East would be a high priority candidate for that category."

The spokesman's statement came amid reports that Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy was planning to return to the Middle East soon to continue consultations, and possibly meet a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for a preliminary dialogue on an Arab-Israeli settlement over the Palestinian problem.

Mr. Murphy visited the region in August and, during a three-nation swing, held talks with Jordanian, Israeli and Egyptian leaders. However, an expected meeting between Mr. Murphy and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation did not take place.

In a departure statement issued in Amman on Aug. 19, Mr. Murphy said he was to report to President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz on the outcome of his talks. He has since reported on his mission to Mr. Shultz in California. The next stage of diplomacy will depend on what Mr. Shultz recommends to the president and what the president's response will be.

(Continued on page 3)

## Senior PLO delegation arrives in Cairo

CAIRO (R) — A Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) delegation arrived here Saturday for talks with Egyptian officials on recent Middle East developments and Palestinian-Egyptian relations, a PLO spokesman said. He said the team included Fatah Central Committee members Hani Al Hassan and Hayel Abdul Hamid and Palestine National Council (PNC) representative Said Kamal, but gave no further details. The Cairo weekly Akhbar El Yom meanwhile said President Hosni Mubarak would next month contact Jordan and other countries to review the situation in the region following this month's Middle East tour by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy. Mr. Murphy's talks with Israeli and Arab leaders produced no visible signs of progress on U.S. talks with a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation, proposed by Mr. Mubarak in February. In Tunis, the 10-man inner cabinet of the PLO ended a two-day meeting early Saturday during which it discussed future policy after this month's Arab summit meeting in Casablanca, a PLO spokesman said. The PLO Executive Committee, headed by Yasser Arafat, also called for an international Middle East peace conference to be held under United Nations auspices, the spokesman said. It decided to send a delegation of leaders of Fatah, the main PLO grouping, to Arab states to consult about holding such a conference and on moves after the summit, he added. The PLO committee also discussed American statements on the possibility of holding talks with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, the PLO budget and the strengthening of Palestinian resistance in the West Bank and Gaza, the spokesman said. The meeting also called on Arab countries to respect their financial commitment to the PLO and contribute the money pledged during the 1978 Arab summit in Baghdad, the Palestinian news agency WAFA said.

(Continued on page 3)

## Rival Shi'ites clash in S. Lebanon

BEIRUT (AP) — Rival Shi'ite factions, vying for control of Lebanon's biggest Muslim sect, clashed Saturday in another of the intercommunal conflicts pushing Lebanon into another spasm of bloodletting. Police said at least two men were killed in fighting between Shi'ite Amal militia and gunmen of the radical Hezbollah (Party of God) in the South Lebanon towns of Tyre, Nabatieh and Harout. The clashes flared as Muslim-dominated areas of Lebanon were paralysed by a strike called by Shi'ites to mark the mysterious disappearance of their spiritual leader, Imam Musa Sadr, during a 1978 trip to Libya (see page 2). Thousands of Shi'ites gathered for a rally organised by Amal, which Imam Sadr founded in 1974, in the ancient town of Baalbek in the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley. There were wild scenes in Baalbek as Shi'ite leaders, including Justice Minister Nahih Berr, Amal's leader, addressed the crowd in the city's Roman ruins. Amal militiamen beat people with truncheons to control the unruly crowd and one of Mr. Berr's bodyguards was accidentally shot in the foot. But there were no serious inter-factional clashes in the Hezbollah stronghold. Associated Press newsmen on the scene reported. They denied press reports of an abortive assassination attempt against Mr. Berr. Marking the anniversary of the disappearance of Imam Sadr, Sheikh Mohammad Shamseddin, vice-president of the supreme Shi'ite council still nominally headed by Imam Sadr, urged the Lebanese government to break diplomatic ties with Libya.

## Fateh leader killed in 'Ain Al Hilweh

SIDON, Lebanon (AP) — A masked assassin with a silenced, equipped pistol assassinated Mustafa Kassam Khalifeh, a senior Palestinian commando leader and supporter of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat, in Sidon, police reported Saturday. Mr. Khalifeh was also known by his nom-de-guerre of Abu Mohammad. He was the sixth Arafat supporter slain in the 'Ain Al Hilweh refugee camp in factional violence in recent weeks. Mr. Khalifeh, 55, was shot Friday night inside his house in the camp on the outskirts of Sidon, 40 kilometres south of Beirut, after he returned from a wedding, family members said. The relatives, who asked not to be named, said he apparently was shadowed by the killer after he attended the wedding. His family, who also attended the wedding, found him murdered less than two hours later. They quoted witnesses as saying the assassin was masked. Mr. Khalifeh was buried in Sidon Saturday. When news of the killing spread, PLO fighters loyal to Mr. Arafat took to the streets and set up checkpoints, stopping cars from entering or leaving the camp. Others toured the camp, calling through bullhorns for a protest strike. Camp shops closed and its 35,000 residents stayed off the streets. 'Ain Al Hilweh is one of the biggest refugee camps in Lebanon. A statement issued by the mainstream Fateh group of the PLO said Mr. Khalifeh was assassinated by "one of the agents of

(Continued on page 3)

## Discovery crew retrieve derelict satellite for repair

CAPE CANAVERAL (R) — U.S. astronaut James van Houten, perched on the end of the space shuttle Discovery's 17-metre robot arm, reached out into space on Saturday and plucked a disabled satellite out of its useless orbit. The astronaut caught the slowly spinning Lesat-3 satellite with his gloved hands. Van Houten, a veteran of a seven-day mission, caught up with Lesat-3 early Saturday morning, manoeuvring to within 12 metres of the satellite as the two craft orbited the earth at a speed of 28,000 kilometre per hour. Once the shuttle was in position, Discovery's airlock door swung open and Van Houten and Fisher emerged through the open cargo bay and into space. During the rescue, shuttle commander Joe Engle and copilot Richard Covey held Discovery steady and astronaut John Lounge manipulated the robot arm from inside the spacecraft. rocket booster, which is as powerful as a single-warhead intercontinental ballistic missile. The satellite's manufacturers, Hughes Aircraft Company of California, believe the propellant has become frozen in the cold of outer space, there was a danger the rocket could rupture or be accidentally ignited. Discovery, on the fifth day of a seven-day mission, caught up with Lesat-3 early Saturday morning, manoeuvring to within 12 metres of the satellite as the two craft orbited the earth at a speed of 28,000 kilometre per hour. Once the shuttle was in position, Discovery's airlock door swung open and Van Houten and Fisher emerged through the open cargo bay and into space. During the rescue, shuttle commander Joe Engle and copilot Richard Covey held Discovery steady and astronaut John Lounge manipulated the robot arm from inside the spacecraft.

## Scores of detainees leave Lagos jails

LAGOS (Agencies) — Nigeria's prison authorities on Saturday began releasing scores of detainees including former cabinet ministers, state governors, journalists and foreign businessmen on orders from the country's new military government. The armed forces ruling council on Friday ordered the release of 87 people held by the former military regime ousted on Tuesday and a military spokesman said more were expected to be set free once their cases had been reviewed. Most of the detainees were held on allegations of corruption after the former regime of Major-General Mohammed Buhari toppled the civilian government of Shehu Shagari 20 months ago. Nigeria's new leader, Major-General Ibrahim Babangida, said the detainees were being set free as part of his policy to end human rights abuses under Gen. Buhari's government. Armed policemen stood guard at the gates of Ikoyi prison in Lagos on Saturday as the first detainees walked out free men. Among them were Mohammed Goni and Bamanga Tukur, former governors in Mr. Shagari's government. They were followed by former ministers Ishmael Igbari and Sheikh Janna. Also released were former Senator Olusola Saraki, a powerful member of Mr. Shagari's disbanded National Party of Nigeria (NPN), and former NPN Secretary-General Sulaiman Takuma. Two foreign businessmen, West

## 43 die in French train accident

ARGENTON-SUR-CREUSE, France (Agencies) — A speeding express train derailed on a curve shortly after midnight Saturday and was struck seconds later by a mail train on the opposite track, killing 43 passengers and injuring 86. Ten of the injured were in critical condition. Police arrested Jean-Yves Brisset, 37, the engineer of the overnight express from Paris to Port Bou on the Spanish border. A police spokesman said Brisset, 37, admitted neglecting a temporary speed limit posted at a construction site. It was France's third major train crash in eight weeks, and the worst in 13 years. The government ordered an immediate investigation of the entire safety system on the state railroad network which carries nearly 800 million passengers a year. Transport Minister Paul Juiles expressed sympathy with the victims for "a disaster caused, in the name of the state and the (national railroad administration) SNCF, by an obvious human error."

"The responsibility seems quite clear," Mr. Juiles declared. "One man made a mistake. It is simply a tragedy."

Scores of rescuers worked throughout the night and well into the day cutting through the twisted wreckage to remove the dead and injured. Rescuers said some of the sleeper compartments in the passenger train were compressed by the impact to a width of less than 50 centimetres. Rescue officials, who revised an earlier death toll from 49 to 43, said all bodies had been recovered from the wreckage but the toll could still rise as 30 people had been seriously injured. All 86 people injured were in the passenger train from Paris. The mail train was travelling from Brive, southwest France, to Paris. SNCF Regional Director Andre Guicharnaud said the passenger train was travelling at 100 kilometres an hour in a zone where speed is restricted to 30 kilometres per hour because of repairs. Secretary of State for Transport Jean Auroux flew to the scene by helicopter to tell reporters that the government wanted a "very precise" SNCF report by month-end on rail safety. Mr. Auroux, sent to the crash by Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, said: "Three accidents in two months is three too many."

Saturday's crash was France's worst since 1972. It followed a level-crossing accident in Normandy which killed eight on July 8 and a head-on collision on Aug. 3 when 33 died. Pierre Descout, deputy director of the SNCF, said the crash was due to human error and described Brisset as a good employee who had committed a "professional error."

Mr. Auroux said he had given instructions to the SNCF to launch a campaign to alert all staff to the importance of safety. But he insisted rail was still one of the safest ways of transportation.







## Home news

## Prime minister orders refunds to farmers

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifaat Saturday issued an order directing refunds to farmers who have been damaged following a defect in the tomato paste factory.

The order was meant to save the current agricultural season and give support to those who could not manage to market their produce.

The tomato paste factory reopened last Tuesday after repairing a technical failure which affected the factory due to the heat depression in the last two weeks.

AMPCO Board Chairman Marwan Doucin said that the factory is now functioning normally and that it receives tomato produce according to schedule.

## Jordan to participate in Arab League meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan will participate in the Arab League Council's 84th ordinary meeting due to open in Tunis on Sept. 9.

The Jordanian delegation will be led by Mr. Tayseer Toukan the foreign ministry's secretary general, in accordance with a cabinet decision.

Reporting from Tunis on the forthcoming session, the Qatari News Agency said that the council will discuss the living conditions in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip in general, the creation of a special fund for financing educational schemes in the occupied territories and the deficit in the budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).

On the pan-Arab level, the agency said the council is due to discuss ways for bolstering joint Arab projects in matters connected with taxes, customs, land, air and sea transport.

It added that the council will discuss the subject of Jewish immigration to Palestine, the recently opened Israeli offices in Sri Lanka and Luxembourg and the latter's decision to sell uranium waste to Israel as well as a progress report by the Arab Boycott Bureau against Israel.

## UNRWA opens first educational conference

AMMAN (Petra) — The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) opened in Amman Saturday its first educational conference which is due to last three days.

Addressing the opening session, UNRWA director in Jordan Mr. Olof Hallqvist underlined the importance of improving the quality of educational supervision in UNRWA schools and said that supervisors will be employed to help develop curricula and training.

Kamal Fahmawi the conference's chairman, who spoke about the need of improving curricula and programmes at schools.

The conference is expected to review four working papers on curricula and school education and educational supervision, Dr. Fahmawi said.

Taking part in the conference are supervisors from UNRWA's educational regions around the country as well as representatives of Jordanian universities.

## UNRWA delays supplies distribution

AMMAN (J.T.) — The supplies of United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) corned beef and skim milk will not be available for distribution in time in Jordan due to a delay in shipment.

UNRWA sources said that the milk is expected to arrive at Aqaba and the corned beef is expected to arrive at Queen Alia International Airport around Sept. 2.

Due to customs procedures and transportation UNRWA Jordan has decided to postpone the distribution until Sept. 22.

## Cabinet starts to implement royal directives

AMMAN (J.T.) — The cabinet Saturday decided to take executive steps towards implementing His Majesty King Hussein's recent directives on the eve of 'Eid Al Adha'.

The King had directed the government to give due care to the rural regions of Jordan, exempting them from paying the cost of lighting streets and public places and donating JD 100,000 for charitable and voluntary societies.

The cabinet said in a statement that the directives will be immediately implemented.

In this respect, the cabinet decided to launch coordinated drive with concerned organisations and departments on the subject of loans to individuals in rural areas and the amounts to be granted loans.

The cabinet set up a committee to undertake this task comprising the ministers of municipal and rural affairs and the environment, finance and planning and the Central Bank Governor.

## Meeting debates land distribution

AMMAN (Petra) — A meeting was held at Amman Municipality Saturday to discuss the subject of organising and apportioning lands north of Amman before redistributing them to local citizens.

The lands are estimated at 6,620 dunums which fall within a region undergoing organisation by municipality teams. Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh spoke at the meeting explaining the need for organising these lands and pointing out to the various public services to be made available by the municipality for those inhabitants who will be using them.

## Court sentences embezzler

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Saleh Mohammad Ibrahim to 10 years imprisonment with hard labour for embezzling public funds. The general military governor endorsed the sentence.



CYPRIO MINISTERS ARRIVE: Justice Minister Riyad Shalabi (second from right) who arrived in Amman on Saturday carrying a message for His Majesty King Hussein from Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou (Petra photo)

## Seminar stresses consultative work as pillar to administrative development

AMMAN (Petra) — Director General of the Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences Dr. Naser Sayegh Saturday opened a seminar on consultative work in the field of administration.

Addressing the seminar, which is being attended by experts from different Arab countries, Dr. Sayegh stressed the importance of consultation in shaping administrative policies and making administrative decisions.

He pointed out that administrative consultation in the Arab World has not been able to assume its full role and that it still cannot compete with the role consultation plays in scientific and engineering fields.

"The Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences (AOAS) had therefore considered it one of its major responsibilities to enhance and support the profession of administrative consultation in the Arab World", he said.

Dr. Sayegh said that, with research and training, consultation forms the third main pillar of administrative development. Consequently, he added, there is an urgent need to formulate a clear methodology for administrative consultation in the Arab World.

Mr. Abdul Aziz Al Bodadi, AOAS assistant general director, also outlined in a brief speech that

generation gaps and the policy of constant change in the administrative field are the two major challenges that confront administrative consultants.

Mr. Azzam Tawfiq Azzam, the scientific supervisor of the seminar, expressed hope that the seminar would be able to come out with a clear working guide to the "profession" of administrative consultation.

The seminar aims at developing specialised cadres of researchers and workers in the field of administrative consultation to contribute to the formulation of well defined counselling programmes.

## Ministry prepares for general meeting on primary education

AMMAN (Petra) — The ministry of education is currently preparing the ground for a general conference on primary education in Jordan and has appointed a committee to prepare for this conference to be held before the current year.

This was announced here Saturday by Mr. Farouk Badran, director general of education in the Amman Governorate. His announcement came at a meeting held at the ministry of education to discuss preparations for the coming 1985-86 scholastic year which is due to begin on Sept. 9.

Mr. Badran said that the ministry has made available all textbooks, stationary and other requirements for the students and urged teachers and school principals to make all preparations for the coming scholastic year. He also called on them to take part in the projected conference which, he said, is designed to enrich their educational knowledge and experience.

## Al Hussein meets UPU delegation

AMMAN (Petra) — Communications Minister Mohyeddin Al Hussein met Saturday with a Universal Postal Union (UPU) delegation currently visiting Jordan to prepare for a postal symposium due to be held here during the period of Sept. 14-26.

The minister's Under-Secretary Mansour Ibn Tarif earlier discussed with the delegation the major topics to be tackled at the symposium which will be attended by 17 Arab postal experts.

The seminar is within the scope of joint projects organised by the Arab Postal Union and the UPU.

## Al Hussein meets UPU delegation

AMMAN (Petra) — Communications Minister Mohyeddin Al Hussein met Saturday with a Universal Postal Union (UPU) delegation currently visiting Jordan to prepare for a postal symposium due to be held here during the period of Sept. 14-26.

The minister's Under-Secretary Mansour Ibn Tarif earlier discussed with the delegation the major topics to be tackled at the symposium which will be attended by 17 Arab postal experts.

The seminar is within the scope of joint projects organised by the Arab Postal Union and the UPU.

## Intensive checks on foreign labour begin today

AMMAN (Petra) — A thorough inspection campaign to chase foreign labourers who illegally work in the Kingdom, including those who do not have labour permits, is due to start Sunday, according to a reliable source at Amman Labour Department.

The source said inspection teams will initiate intensive campaigns to check on foreign workers' conformity to the terms of their employment in Jordan.

In this respect, the department has reemphasised to all institutions which employ foreign manpower to abide by Jordan's labour law in terms of employing non-Jordanians.

According to the source, violators will be subject to legal penalties.

Violations include working without authorised legal permit or practising a different job other than that stated in the work permits.

Meanwhile, ministry of labour and social development has issued strict directives to labour inspectors in the Kingdom ordering them to chase workers who do not obtain labour permits as well as employers who conceal information about any irregularities concerning their non-Jordanian employees.

The orders gave labour inspectors the authority to detain any foreign labourer, regardless of his nationality, who does not have a

valid labour permit. Those who are not needed for Jordan's labour market and those who do not practice the profession for which they are entitled to are also subject to legal punishments. The campaign will also include those practising clerical, administrative, accounting or any other jobs which can be taken by a Jordanian substitute.

The ministry's orders also empowered officials to detain any foreign labourer who acts as an employer since such responsibility is restricted only to Jordanians according to the labour law in Jordan.

An authoritative source at the ministry told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that all departments are entrusted to implement harsh measures against both workers and employers who violate the standing instructions. Such measures include collecting a JD 30 fine for each month that was illegally worked.

Furthermore, the measures include deportation of those who prove to have repeated violations or those labourers who are not needed in the market.

## Jordan Cement Factories seeks \$16 million loan

BAHRAIN (R) — The Jordan Cement Factories Company has mandated Bahraini Arab Banking Corporation (ABC) and the London-based Jordan Finance Consortium to raise a \$16 million loan, ABC said in a statement.

The eight-year loan will be used to finance the firm's capital expansion programme, ABC, the agent bank, said.

The cement company, in which the Jordanian government is a majority shareholder, made a net

profit of 6.9 million dinars (1.6 million tonnes of cement).

It has the capacity to make two million tonnes per year.

Syndication will start early this week, ABC said.

The loan, guaranteed by Jordan, will carry interest of 1/2 percentage point over the London Inter Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) for the first four years, rising to a margin of 5/8 point for the last four years.

## PLO delegation in Cairo

(Continued from page 1)

The agency, citing an official PLO source, said the meeting focused on the growing deficit of the Palestinian National Fund since the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The resources of the PLO have been steadily declining since that invasion, which forced the PLO to withdraw from Beirut. The agency said that only Saudi Arabia has contributed its total pledge.

In its appeal, the committee stressed that the PLO "needs this financial aid more than ever to face up to the difficult circumstances which are confronting our people in the occupied Arab territories or in the camps of Lebanon."

In another development, a Kuwaiti newspaper said Saturday a senior PLO official will visit Damascus soon to try to iron out differences over the joint Jordan-PLO Middle East peace initiative.

The Arabic daily Al-Jabas quoted Palestinian sources as saying the director of the PLO Political Department, Farouk Jaddoumi, will head a delegation to Damascus for talks "to clear the air between Syria and the PLO."

The visit follows efforts by Arab and other states, including the Soviet Union, to arrange such talks, it said.

## Rival Shi'ites clash in Lebanon

(Continued from page 1)

In a statement published by the Beirut press on Saturday, he accused the government of failing to investigate the case adequately and said it should "publicly lay responsibility for the disappearance" of Imam Sadr on Libya, which denies it was responsible.

AP newsmen in Tyre, 80 kilometres south of Beirut, reported that Amal men fired into a crowd gathering for a Hezbollah rally to mark Imam Sadr's disappearance. Hezbollah gunmen fired back, but there was no word of casualties.

The Amal command in Tyre said it wanted to disperse the crowd because it rivalled the mass rally in Baalbek.

The clashes underlined the fragility of alliances among Muslim

factions, who increasingly are feuding with each other for political control of Beirut and other cities. The pro-Iranian Hezbollah emerged to challenge Amal during the 1982 Israeli invasion, when several hundred Iranian Revolutionary guards were sent to east Lebanon.

Amal members have begun defecting to Hezbollah, widely believed to have been behind last June's hijacking of a TWA plane in which 39 Americans were held hostage in Beirut.

It is also believed to have been behind suicide bombings against U.S. and French military bases in Lebanon in 1983 in which some 300 servicemen were killed.

In west Beirut on Saturday, Amal fighters with assault rifles and rocket-propelled grenade launchers patrolled the streets.

## Tell Hayyat reveals Jordan Valley history

By Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

JORDAN VALLEY — Tell Hayyat is a relatively small tell in the north Jordan Valley that was first identified by Nelson Glueck in his survey of the Jordan Valley during the 1940s. It was rediscovered by the 1976 survey team headed by Mosayyeh Ibrahim, James Sauer and Khair Yassine. They suggested, based on the surface pottery, that beneath the tell's exterior may lie a valuable stratified sequence of occupation bridging the problematic period from the fourth to the third millennia B.C., between the end of the Early Bronze Age and the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age.

Specifically, they identified sherds from both the Early Bronze Age IV-Middle Bronze I (EB IV-MB I) and the Middle Bronze

Age II A (MB IIA) periods. This enigmatic era in Palestine/Jordan, roughly between 2300-1500 B.C., has presented archaeologists with many unanswered riddles. The Early Bronze Age II and III walled towns and villages in Palestine/Jordan largely disappear during the EB IV-MB I era, around 2350-2000 B.C., when the inhabitants of the area seem to revert to a lifestyle of pastoral nomadism and seasonal agriculture. Most of the archaeological evidence from the EB IV-MB I period comes from cemeteries or seasonal campsites, though a few permanently settled villages or small towns from this period have recently been identified and are being excavated. By 1500 B.C., or the end of the MB II period, Palestine/Jordan is once again "reurbanised", and is full of substantial walled towns.

## "Reurbanisation"

Tell Hayyat represents something new and different for this period. It seems to have been a small farming village or a large farmstead that was inhabited throughout the EB IV-MB II periods. As such, it could provide important new evidence of the lifestyle, culture and economy of the inhabitants of the Jordan Valley in this hazy transitional period. The site caught the interest of two scholars at the University of Arizona, Steven E. Falconer and Bonnie Magness-Gardiner, who completed the first two seasons of excavations at Tell el-Hayyat in 1982 and 1983. They are particularly interested in shedding light on the "reurbanisation" of society in the Middle Bronze Age II period, and in determining if the transition from EB IV-MB I to MB II was one of cultural continuity or was characterised by a break in cultural traditions.

Tell Hayyat is located two kilometres east of the Jordan River, and three kilometres south-west of Pella. It sits on the first terrace above the Jordan River floodplain, at an altitude of 240 metres below sea level. It now receives 300-350 millimetres of rainfall a year, which means its rich agricultural lands may have supported rainfed cultivation in antiquity. The tell is five metres high, and covers an area of about one hectare, ranking it among the smaller tells in the valley.

## Periods of occupation

The excavations have revealed five distinct periods of occupation. The oldest, called phase 5, showed a small mudbrick wall, and associated pottery from the EB IV-MB I (2300-2000 B.C.) and the MB II (2000-1500 B.C.) periods.

There may be an even earlier occupation level, tentatively called phase 6, which has only EB IV pottery from around 2300 B.C., but this has not been extensively excavated. If there is a distinct EB IV phase, it may represent the non-urban semi-nomadic lifestyle



Wall remains and a tabern, or bread oven, from the Middle Bronze age, a period around 1900 B.C.

that seems to have characterised Palestine/Jordan at this time. As University of Arizona professor Bill Deaver and some other scholars have postulated, the EB IV people may have been "survivors" of the EB II and III city dwellers, who reverted to pastoralism to adapt to the environmental realities of semi-arid zones in much of Jordan and Palestine. But at the same time during the EB IV period, other people in more favourable environmental zones (such as the Jordan Valley) inhabited their villages all-year round.

The next level, phase 4, seems to be an early MB IIA occupation from around 2000-1900 B.C. It was represented by one-metre-high mudbrick walls, cobble floors, pits, mudbricks bins, and a rare MB II top-loading, updra

bricks. Most of the pottery within the plaster-lined kiln was EB IV-MB I ware.

## Painted plaster

Phase 2 remains from the MB IIA-B period, around 1700-1600 B.C., included substantial foundations of three courses of stone, supporting mudbrick walls that

## Fateh leader shot dead

(Continued from page 1)

Americans-Zionists in the framework of the plot aiming at creating conflict" among Palestinian factions.

The slaying of Mr. Khalifeh and five other Arafat loyalists killed in recent weeks were believed linked to factional feuding between Palestinians who back Mr. Arafat and dissident Syrian-backed groups.

Mr. Khalifeh was identified in the statement as the Fateh's secretary in the Sidon area. Several months ago, he headed 'Ain Al Hilweh's popular committee, an elected body that runs the camp's affairs.

Fateh said that meetings were under way between pro-and anti-Arafat groups to head off a showdown between the rival groups.



Top view of Early Bronze / Middle Bronze age mud brick kiln dating from around 2000 B.C.



# Jordan Times

Responsible Editor:  
MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor:  
GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Senior Editor:  
RAMH G. KHOURI

Editorial and advertising offices:  
Jordan Press Foundation,

University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan

Telephone: 666320, 666265 Telex: 21497 ALRATJO

Telegram: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.  
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

## Sunday's Economic Pulse

# Giveaways in new income tax law amendments

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

A PACKAGE of amendments to the current income tax law has finally passed through the two houses of parliament but not signed into law yet. The amendments represent certain exemptions which, I think are nothing but giveaways or, at best, a reallocation of wealth. The package includes the exemption of export profits to the extent of 30 per cent and houses' estimated rent to the extent of 30 per cent in the capital and 50 per cent in the provinces. The package also exempts capital gains from trading in real estate from taxation and grants more allowances for the parents. Another exemption will be allowed on the yields of public bonds while also allowing 75 per cent of the cost of

funds invested in these bonds to be deducted from other revenues which otherwise should be subjected to tax. All the above will of course be welcomed by the beneficiaries as a windfall. But the exemptions are unfortunately structured as giveaways, not as incentives for more production or new investments. It is surprising that the Ministry of Finance allowed this to happen despite the country's bad need for revenue. It is equally surprising that the director of the income tax department volunteered to tell the press how useful and fair these amendments are. Efficient reallocation of resources is supposed to be a process in which someone's financial situation is improved without making anyone else suffer.

But the above exemptions are a non-incentive measure since they have been formulated in a way that no real change of economic behaviour could result from them — much less benefits. Houses already built and occupied could not be given an incentive to exist, because they are already there. It would have been better understood if the law gave an incentive to houses that will be built from now on. Incentives apply to the future. They are never given retroactively. The exemption for parents will not motivate the beneficiaries to do anything different. The limited-income tax-payers will not benefit from the increased allowance because their income is either too low to be taxed, or if taxed it is in the low bracket. Only high income earners will benefit because the extra allowance will be deducted from the higher bracket which was supposed to pay some 35 per cent in taxes.

The generous export exemption will benefit those companies which are active in exports, such as the Phosphate Mines Company and medicine manufacturing companies. Such companies will not change their behaviour because of the new windfall. If they have a market to export at profit, they are motivated enough to maximize their exports with or without the new exemption. If they cannot export because they are not competitive, the exemption will not make them more competitive. Finally, the amendments exempted capital gains resulting from trading in real estate. In fact the profits of the onetime sale of an area of land or a house can be considered as capital gain, and may be exempted if the lawmakers so desire, even though this does not make economic or social sense. The law misdefined "trading" in real estate as a capital gain, which is absolutely wrong. I am wondering why the brokers of real estate should be exempted from tax. If the transaction is profitable they will

do it anyway; if it is not, then all exemptions in the world are meaningless. If trading in real estate, which is an unproductive activity, is not even taken into account in the national income statistics, is so worthy of encouragement, then other more deserving activities should be considered and exempted too. Thus far it has been argued that all the new amendments will effectively benefit banks, financial institutions, brokers and higher income taxpayers, at the expense of the treasury. But whether the measures will benefit the economy of the country is as yet unclear. Economists do not always get it right. So, let us hope this one at least is wrong in his analysis.

## State of Muslim Nation

MORE than one million Muslims from all over the world have completed this year's pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina. As they disperse, after answering their call of duty, one wonders what feelings they will take back with them. Perhaps after meeting with fellow Muslims from a region stretching from Indonesia to Morocco and Central Asia to the Comoros and from the rest of the world, many may return with images of vibrant unity on the plain of Arafat and around Kaaba. Alas! this solidarity, as in years past, must only be transient.

Arabs and Iranians must go home to face the battles between them going on unabated despite all the efforts made by their Muslim brothers to stop this senseless bloodshed. The pilgrims from the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip and from "Israel proper" will be bracing back to their homes to face a situation as dismal and hopeless as when they came. Many a Lebanese pilgrim will be wondering whether the houses they left in their villages or towns are still there. Each must return to his problem.

It sometimes seems that the once-glorious Islamic nation is no longer a cohesive community of people sharing the same concerns and ideals and willing to help one another even if it meant sacrificing one's own comforts and privileges, but of mutually exclusive groups, of some 800 million individuals. No more do Muslims feel pain or sorrow at the trials and travails of their co-religionists, no more do they encourage each other, no more are they able to commiserate, sympathize. In short, no more does the heart of Islam throb with a single beat.

Such is the sad state of the Muslims in arms against Muslims. In the Gulf, hundreds of thousands of "Muslims of Islam" are ranged against each other, with their guns turned, not against their common enemies, but against their own brothers. Today Muslims are more easily manipulated by the super-powers than animated by a desire for unity. And there is still no glimmer of hope. The end of the tunnel is too far away.

Of course, every now and then we hear impassioned pleas for closing the ranks and marching forward in unison. There are always warnings of the perils which the present disunity holds for the Muslims. But the tragedy is that such pleas are given in a chorus of mutual recriminations.

Will it be a different story this time? We do not know. But the least the Muslim World can do on the auspicious occasion of Hajj, its culmination and all the time is to ponder our predicament and think what every Muslim can do towards strengthening our unity which holds the key to solving all our problems. — Arab News, Jeddah.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Resistance is a right

ISRAEL IS angry nowadays because the Arab inhabitants in occupied Jerusalem and other parts of the Israeli-held territory are escalating resistance against the occupation forces.

What else can Israel expect from those people whom it had been torturing and persecuting for so many years? Does Israel expect them to kneel down and succumb to their tormentors and to the aggressors?

The current resistance activity is only a natural reaction to the long sufferings and the repressive measures being practiced against the Arab population over the years and it is the right of oppressed people to carry out resistance attacks against the enemy in war or peace. If Israel steps up its arbitrary measures, it should expect an escalation and an intensification of resistance actions that can thwart its plans for perpetual occupation of Arab land. If Israel continues to refuse the Jordan-PLO bid for peace it is thus determined to go along the path of terror which can only be confronted with resistance.

It is also the responsibility of the international community to find means of ending Israel's terrorist actions and its occupation of other countries' lands by force.

### Al Dustour: Resistance will continue

THE LEADERS of Israel are adamantly refusing to learn history lessons about the consequences of persecuting people under colonial rule. They continue to impose arbitrary measures on Arab inhabitants under their rule detaining some and deporting others, while Zionist settlers have a free hand in Arab lands and property.

The Israelis are committing the same mistakes and blunders of earlier colonial rulers who had imposed severe and repressive measures on their subjects, not realising the consequence of their evil deeds.

Israel is even refusing to learn from the lessons it had in South Lebanon where it practiced all sorts of repressive measures and adopted an "iron fist" policy against the local population. The Israelis are surprisingly persisting in adopting wrong policies that can beget more terrorist actions and violence in the whole Middle East region.

Israeli leaders continue to ignore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people in their land and are trying to stifle the spirit of nationalism and struggle in the hearts of the Arab population through detention or deportation.

Israeli leaders should realise that the harsher the measures against the Arab people, the stronger the reaction will be, and the fight will go on until the Arab people regain their land and their rights.

### Sawt Al Shaab: What do the Israelis expect?

THE ISRAELI authorities have clearly adopted a policy by which they hope to evacuate the Arab territory from its lawful owners. They are escalating arbitrary measures against the Arab population and are detaining people en masse and deporting others for their part in resistance activity.

This policy is clearly paving the way for the annexation of Arab lands in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and for opening the way for Zionist settlers to capture the Arab areas. But these Israeli measures are bound to draw very strong reaction from the Arab population and will surely expose the true nature of Israel as a terrorist state practicing all forms of evil and repression on the local Arab inhabitants under its rule.

The deportation and detention of civilians under emergency rule can only intensify resistance activity in the occupied Arab territories, and reveal to the world that Israel is still determined to perpetuate its occupation and refuses any bid for peace or settlement.

As long as the Israeli leaders continue such practices they can only expect retaliation and struggle from the Arab population striving to regain their rights and their lands.

## The Palestinian question — too late for diplomacy?

By John P. Egan

ANGERED by the Israel's draconian occupation of the West Bank and Gaza and frustrated by Israel's and America's refusal to consider resolving the Palestinian question by political means, Palestinians in the occupied territories have increasingly turned to resistance attacks against the occupation authorities.

Palestinians in Damascus and Amman have closely followed the increase in resistance attacks, and in Damascus political officials have vowed to assist more actively the Palestinians under occupation.

High-ranking political officials and refugee camp inhabitants alike have expressed mounting frustration with the stalled diplomatic process. Fatah supporters, anti-Fatah groups, and unfiliated individuals speak in much the same terms on this issue. The area of residence or political affiliation of Palestinians seems almost irrelevant. Across a wide spectrum of Palestinian society, Palestinians assert that resistance attacks against the Israeli occupation will continue as long as traditional diplomatic means fail to satisfy their national aspirations.

The "diplomatic process" Palestinians speak of is the attempt by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to create a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza through negotiations with Israel and the United States. However, Israel and the U.S. have consistently rejected the PLO's diplomatic initiatives.

Although the PLO's strategy has always mixed "military" and "diplomatic" options, Palestinian leaders have, since 1974, emphasised diplomacy over armed struggle.

The PLO's military strategy had always been circumscribed: Throughout the 1960's and early 1970's, it consisted largely of guerrilla attacks against political or military targets in Israel or against Israelis or Jews all over the world. These attacks alerted the world to the plight of the Palestinian people. When it was felt that the world was sufficiently aware of the Palestinian question, these type of attacks, more or less, stopped.

In 1974, the PLO scored two major diplomatic successes. The Arab Summit conference at Rabat recognised the PLO as the "sole legitimate representative" of the Palestinian people, and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat spoke at the United Nations. The international community recognised the PLO and understood that the Palestinian question was the centre of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

On paper, the results of the last eleven years have been impressive. The PLO is recognised by four world powers: The Soviet Union, China, the U.K. and France. In addition, the PLO has relations with over 100 other nations, and it has been granted observer status at the U.N. However, because Israel and the U.S. refuse to recognise the PLO, all other diplomatic achievements must be considered secondary.

Israel, the regional superpower, and the U.S., Israel's supporter and the hegemon outside the region, hold the key to Palestinian national aspirations. The PLO's diplomatic strategy requires that Israel and the U.S. recognise the PLO and negotiate with it for the creation of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza. But Israel and the U.S. have been adamant: No recognition, no negotiation, no Palestinian state.

Palestinian critics of the PLO's increased reliance on traditional diplomacy have argued that while the PLO has moderated its demands over the years, Israel and the U.S. have become increasingly intransigent. It now appears as if these critics have been vindicated, at least in part. Events may have overtaken the "diplomatic option". One increasingly bears of the need to "raise the cost of the occupation" through armed resistance attacks in the West Bank and Gaza.

Palestinians around the world have seen that protracted, indigenous guerrilla warfare succeeded in hastening the end of Israel's occupation of South Lebanon. Although the Palestinians I spoke with acknowledged the differences between south Lebanon and the occupied territories, they still argued that there was enough of a parallel to sustain their acts and give them hope.

The differences are significant. Perhaps the most important difference is that whereas weapons were plentiful in south Lebanon, they are scarce in the occupied territories. Moreover, most of south Lebanon's adolescent males had had some weapons training, but few in the West Bank and Gaza have had any first-hand experience with weapons.

"All right, the West Bank is not south Lebanon," conceded Abu Jihad, Supreme Military Commander of the PLO, in a recent interview. "So instead of guns and rockets, the people have used knives and petrol bombs." He was referring to the recent wave of petrol bomb attacks against Israeli soldiers in the occupied territories and to the recent stabbing of a Kiryat Arba settler with a small knife.

The people under occupation are besieged on all sides. Abu Jihad said: "Soldiers and settlers have closed in on the Palestinians and deprived them of all rights. The soldiers and settlers work together to take the people's land and future."

There is no illusion among Palestinians I spoke to that they can drive the Israeli occupation forces out of the West Bank and Gaza yet.

"Our goal is to raise the cost of the occupation," said a prominent Palestinian figure in Damascus. Resistance attacks every day would change Israel's intransigence, he argued. This view was echoed by Palestinians in Amman and the occupied territories.

"In 1983, there were not less than 350 resistance attacks in the occupied territories," Abu Jihad maintained. "In 1984, there were not less than 382. Now, so far in 1985, there have been not less than 833 resistance attacks against the occupation."

Before I left America in early July, a State Department Middle East analyst dismissed the parallel between south Lebanon and the occupied territories: "Palestinians in the West Bank are a bunch of coffee-house revolutionaries," he said. "They talk a lot, but they never do anything."

"However, this analyst conceded in the next breath that the potential for resistance work was there. "A Mercedes, some dynamite and a hidden driveway is all it takes to provoke a political crisis in Israel," he observed. He implied that the impact of a few successful suicide car bombs could cause the Israelis to reevaluate their occupation strategy.

In a West Bank refugee camp I

recently visited, I met the father of a man who had been convicted of murdering a collaborator. The father did not argue that his son was innocent. Instead, he showed me his son's former room and said: "What are we to do? The occupation is intolerable. We must fight it."

In another West Bank refugee camp, I met a young man who has not seen two of his brothers in nearly twenty years. These brothers were not in the West Bank when it was captured by Israel in 1967, and they have not been allowed to return to their homes.

On all fronts, the brutality of the occupation was escalating. Settlers continue to take the Palestinians' land, and the authorities have changed the legal system, thus precluding any recourse to law. Palestinians recently had a week-long celebration of their history and culture, but Israeli soldiers broke it up, confiscated the material on display and closed the university that hosted the exhibit.

Palestinian newspapers and magazines are censored and occasionally closed down. Political parties are prohibited. Trade unions are forbidden. Popular figures are once again threatened with deportation. House and town arrests have been used with greater frequency of late. The economy of the West Bank and Gaza continues to be forcibly altered to suit the needs of the Israeli economy.

Artists and poets are forbidden to use the four colours of the Palestinian flag in their work. Armed settlers fire their weapons at children who throw stones. The largest Arab cities in the occupied territories are run not by elected Palestinian officials but by Israeli army officers appointed by the military governor. Israeli officials

occupy an Arab home in Hebron and demand increased efforts to colonise the West Bank and Gaza. Israeli military authorities levy taxes on the residents of the occupied territories but provide negligible public services. And the situation is getting worse. "Today the child throws stones, but tomorrow it will be a petrol bomb," said a Palestinian political official in Amman. It was a flat, simple statement of fact; he expressed neither regret nor advocacy.

Equally devoid of emotion, a young man from a West Bank refugee camp told me: "This area was taken by force. It will be regained by force."

Failure to satisfy the national aspirations of the Palestinian people could plunge the occupied territories into the level and type of bloodshed we see in Lebanon and South Africa today.

If this day of reckoning comes, if the "diplomatic option" truly becomes a thing of the past, then one's political opinion will become irrelevant. People as well as fine analytic distinctions will be swept aside in a frenzy of violence.

However, this day is not yet at hand. Diplomacy still has a chance to avert this blood-soaked future, but the likelihood of a political solution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict diminishes with each day of Israeli and American intransigence.

John P. Egan is an American freelance writer specialising in American Middle East policy and the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. He has been in the Middle East for two months, visiting Syria, Jordan, Israel, the West Bank, and Gaza. He contributed the above article to the Jordan Times.

## British students turn to the right

By Adela Gooch

Reuter

CAMBRIDGE, England — Students at Cambridge, the prestigious university which along with other colleges spearheaded the 1960's protest movement, are changing political allegiance.

On the one hand, apathy among a student population that once marched, demonstrated and occupied university buildings in protest, recently prompted one eminent Cambridge professor, John Marks, to say he was disappointed at the small amount of peaceful dissent the university had seen this year.

Another professor, John Casey, said he was unimpressed with his current students:

"Today's undergraduates are ambitious to be successful in material terms but they don't have much idea of self-realisation and even less of historical perspective. They seem isolated from the past and the future," he said in an interview.

On the other hand, those students who have not abandoned politics display a marked change of focus. It is now conservative ideas — in some cases extreme, radical ones — that are attracting support.

Among students at some of Britain's top universities, it is now not only respectable to be right-wing, but even fashionable.

Charles Moore, the young editor of the Spectator, a weekly magazine which has done much to make conservative journalism fashionable, says he has no sympathy with nostalgia for the "concerned students" of the 1960s.

"It has become a myth," Moore said in an interview with Reuters "even in 1968, most students couldn't care a fig."

But he said that in the universities, as in Britain generally, the political climate has changed.

"There is an atmosphere of intellectual freedom that simply wasn't around five or 10 years ago, and that's no bad thing... it's purely

a result of the death of the left-wing, liberal establishment consensus."

Cambridge's professor Casey, despite his opinions on the students he sees today, has also aroused strong criticism for some of his right-wing comments. One case was an article in the Cambridge Review which discussed voluntary repatriation of immigrants as a way of dealing with Britain's racial conflicts.

Casey says he often airs political theories only as an intellectual exercise. "The academic's role in politics is to widen the political vocabulary," he says.

At many British universities, including Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh and Glasgow, right-wing students have formed new groups in opposition to established branches of the ruling Conservative Party which they consider too moderate.

On occasions, their excesses embarrass the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher — in April this year, far-right students were sharply rebuked by the main party after going on a drunken spree of violence.

Right-wing students at Cambridge University say they regard themselves as libertarians and are returning to the true roots of conservatism. Their magazine, the Liberator, has published articles opposing state intervention and welfare policies and condoning South Africa's apartheid system.

Britain's extreme right-wing political party, the National Front, has been trying to use the student swing to the right to boost its tiny membership.

Until recently, the front's followers were widely regarded as uneducated thugs and bully-boys. But the party last year named Ian Anderson, an Oxford graduate, as its party chairman and Nick Griffin, who studied at Cambridge, as his deputy.

The National Front's commitment to racist and anti-semitic policies remains largely unchanged,

## Rainbow Warrior — the drama goes on

By Philip Melchior

Reuter

WELLINGTON — As an international scandal over the sinking of the Rainbow Warrior protest ship gathers pace, two of the central figures spend their days playing chess or netball behind the walls of a grimy Auckland jail.

Mount Eden prison is not on the list of tourist attractions of New Zealand's major city.

Sited alongside a traffic-clogged urban motorway, the prison is a grey stone castle-like structure, standing out among the warehouses and factories of a run-down industrial area.

Inside, a man and a woman listed by prison officials as Alain and Sophie Turengue while away their time.

There is no pretence any more that those are the real names of a couple who came to New Zealand as tourists, hiring a camper van to see the sights.

The Swiss passports that described the French-speaking pair as man and wife have been called false by New Zealand authorities.

The French police have told New Zealand detectives "Sophie" is actually Dominique Prieur, a 36-year-old captain in the French army.

The French magazine that first published her real identity said she is attached to the army's "spy" wing, the DGSE, and that "Alain" is a major in the same secret service, a trainer of specialist divers.

Both are key figures in the Rainbow Warrior affair, which has sent a shockwave through the administration of French President Francois Mitterrand.

They were netted by the biggest international manhunt ever mounted by New Zealand, a country of three million people which has seldom had much to do with the world of political sabotage.

The "Turengues" are accused of planting and detonating the two explosive devices that ripped through the steel hull of the Greenpeace environmental group's flagship on July 10 as the converted trawler was being readied to lead a protest against French



nuclear tests at Mururoa Atoll.

They are also charged with the murder of Fernando Pereira, a Portuguese-born Dutch photographer who died in the blasts, and with entering New Zealand on false passports.

"They are just two prisoners charged with murder as far as we are concerned and we treat them in that fashion," deputy prison superintendent Russel Woods told Reuters.

Every eight days, hand-cuffed to detectives, they are taken in the back seats of separate police cars to central Auckland.

Towels over their heads to shield them from a battery of cameras and television crews, they are hustled into the court — next door, ironically, to the local Greenpeace offices — to be remanded back to Mount Eden for a further

week and a day.

Back in the jail "Alain" plays chess in a solitary cell in the high-security wing where, according to Woods, "everything is controlled".

The white shirt and brown sports jacket he wears in court are replaced by baggy blue prison-issue denims. "Reasonable access" is allowed to books and magazines, mainly in English, and he can watch television occasionally.

Twice a day he is given sessions of up to 3½ hours in a confined exercise yard or work cell, allowed to mix only with other men accused of murder. For the rest of the time he is locked in a cell, furnished with a bed, a table and a chair.

Meals — porridge for breakfast, steak and chips for dinner — are taken in his cell.

Prieur has it easier. Mount Eden has no high-security facilities for women and, although she is held apart from

other prisoners in the women's wing, she can mix freely with them for much of the day, play netball in the exercise yard and wear her own clothes.

Neither are known for their friendliness. Their attitude to prison officers is described by Woods as "disobediently cooperative."

In court, "Alain" appears remote from the proceedings, his fluent command of English allowing him to ignore the court-appointed interpreter.

Prieur is less relaxed. She appears annoyed at the proximity of a woman detective standing behind her in the dock during each brief appearance and listens intently to the interpreter.

As they leave the dock, the handcuffs are put back on and the eight-day cycle begins again.

The routine will last at least until early November, when a six-week preliminary hearing of prosecution evidence against them is expected to start.



## Alexandria — more for the young, little for the nostalgic

By Geoffrey Bowler

SEEN FROM THE AIR, Alexandria still looks beautiful — a dream city of graceful buildings bordered by the waters of the Mediterranean to the north and Lake Maryout to the south. The reality, however, is different, and for most of its older inhabitants it has lost the faded aura it once possessed. Only in memory does the old city live on as one of the great cosmopolitan centres of the region.

The poems of Cavafy, the observations of Forster and the novels of Durrell also speak of an Alexandria that no longer exists, and a glance at the visitors' book in the Cecil Hotel tells one of the comings and goings of those who contributed to its former distinction. Memory and nostalgia are very much part of the atmosphere of the modern city. Alexandria only yields up its secrets grudgingly, and echoes of the recent and historic past seldom intrude on the

present. A few scattered ruins and some faded names on crumbling buildings are all that a casual observer might notice.

Younger Alexandrians shrug off such romantic references to a vanished age, an age in which aristocratic and foreign influences predominated, and in which they and their forebears played only an insignificant role. Alexandria now belongs to its own people who live in the frenetic present. On the narrow strip of land between lake and sea the city threads its way from west to east. Into this thin ribbon of congestion are crowded nearly three million people. From five in the morning till midnight its main arteries roar with the din of never ceasing traffic conveying a populace which seems forever on the move from one end of the city to the other. From the modern port in the west which handles 90 per cent of Egypt's trade, through to the city centre and commercial district, and eastwards to the resorts of Montazah and Mamoura, all is movement.

The outlines and layout of the old streets, squares and gardens still exist. The facades of many buildings are unchanged. But the beauty has faded, the sense of quiet order gone. Roads and pavements which were once washed daily are now neglected. Suburbs like Roushdi which once housed elegant villas surrounded by trees and open spaces have now been invaded by rows of tower blocks. For the rest, Alexandria has become infected by all the ills of the late 20th century — pollution, overcrowding and overstretched municipal services. Yet some of the old magic lingers. Public gardens with their bougainvilleas, oleanders and flame trees still offer a measure of tranquillity. Pavement cafes like Pastourellis, patisseries like the Trianon and open air news-stands selling international newspapers and periodicals give the city a cosmopolitan feel.

For the inquisitive traveller Alexandria has much of interest. The Museum of Antiquities tells of the city's early history. The cat-

combs of Kom Al Shugafa are unique in their fusing of Greco-Roman and Egyptian decorative styles. The colourful old quarter of Aufshet and the mosque of Abu'l Abbas Al Musli breathe of traditional Islam. A short drive away in the western desert lie the ruins of an ancient Christian city and a temple dedicated to Osiris. Nelson's island, which marks the site of the battle of the Nile in 1798, can be reached by boat from Abo-ukir, a fishing village east of Alexandria. A few miles further on is the little town of Rashid (Rosetta), where in 1799, Napoleon's soldiers found the famous irreligious inscription which led to the decipherment of the language of ancient Egypt. For visitors who are patient and persistent there is much to see and learn.

The summer holiday season is now at its height. This climax to the Alexandrian year sees nearly two million Cairenes and others pour into the city to escape the deadening heat of the capital and the south. Already strained fac-

ilities are stretched to breaking point. The visitors congregate mostly in the cafes and restaurants along the Corniche and on the miles of beaches, bright with umbrellas, below it. The Corniche, a six-lane highway, begins alongside the magnificent bay of the eastern harbour, a haven for yachts and fishing boats. Once dominated by the ancient Pharos, it is today overlooked by the 15th century fort of Qait Bey. From here the road follows the coastline eastwards in a series of majestic bends to the former palace and estate of ex-King Farouk at Montazah, now an attractive public park. It provides the main thoroughfare for Alexandria's holiday traffic.

Alexandrians and their visitors delight in life out of doors after dark, and the city's cafes, restaurants, shops, night clubs and markets stay open long after midnight. The seafront, public gardens, squares and bazaars are ablaze with light. People of all ages, in groups large or small, in tra-



ditional or modern dress, stroll in the cooling sea breezes. Some take rides in horse-drawn cabs. Some browse in shops or stalls. Others while away long hours in cafes gossiping and playing backgammon or chess. The noise and bustle continue into the early hours after which there is a brief respite. But before long the first trams and buses, crammed with workers, begin clanking and wheezing along the streets. Life goes on and people go about their daily work. Alexandria today might have lost some of its former glory but it is nevertheless a vibrant and lively city with a vital role to play in the life of Egypt and its people. — Middle East International.

## Helmut Schmidt starts new career

By Karsten Plog

FORMER Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has been appointed a publisher of the Hamburg liberal weekly newspaper, Die Zeit. He will be in charge of editorial content.

Schmidt has been writing for the paper since May 1983. He was Federal Chancellor from 1974 until the Social Democrats went into opposition in 1982.

The announcement was made by the present publisher, Gerd Bucerius, who said that at the age of 79, it was time to step aside. Hilde von Lang, who has managed the business side of the paper for many years, has also been promoted to publisher. Theo Sommer remains editor-in-chief.

Bucerius says Schmidt will be spending two or three days a week in the Die Zeit offices at Spessort, Hamburg, next to a site where archaeologists are excavating old Hamburg.

Schmidt has been in the habit of appearing in the offices of the paper on Fridays when he was not on one of his many trips abroad. In Die Zeit, Friday is conference day — from morning until evening. On this day three cars appear at the newspaper's offices from which men pile out to inspect the area. Schmidt still has bodyguards.

According to editorial people, he usually has his article with him. He takes part in the editorial conference but does not dominate it.

When he first started at the paper, staff were overawed by his reputation and feared that he would use his influence to produce a Social Democrat-inclined paper.

There is much in the paper itself why Bucerius appointed Schmidt, a Social Democrat.

Bucerius himself entered politics under Konrad Adenauer as a CDU member of the Bundestag and withdrew from political life to return to Hamburg because of Social Democrat Schmidt's policies.

Has the appointment been made out of Hamburg camaraderie or because Bucerius could see that Schmidt would improve the paper?

The statement to Die Zeit emp-



Schmidt

loyses said: "There are no particular reasons for the appointment of Helmut Schmidt. It is an honour for Die Zeit and for us all to have this man with an international reputation with us."

Just what this honour will mean in practice will be apparent in the next issues of Die Zeit.

In his previous sporadic appearances at the Die Zeit offices Schmidt has had little contact with editors and writers. That will change.

Half joking Bucerius said that "when I see something in the paper that displeases me I shall turn to Schmidt."

It is unlikely that the editorial staff and Schmidt will allow themselves to get too close to each other.

One reason is the cool North German temperament of Schmidt. The other is because of some editorial mistrust.

Staff have learned in the past when Schmidt was only someone to talk and write about, that when there is movement at the top, care must be taken.

The editorial staff has seen a memorandum spelling out the rights of the publisher and themselves.

Many among the staff think that will not change much. It remains to be seen — Frankfurter Rundschau.

## BBC credibility in doubt

By Cameron Duoda

THE ROW between British radio and TV journalists and their management over the banning of a TV documentary programme by the board of governors of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) was of a sort well known to journalists from many parts of the Third World. The only trouble is that in some countries the journalists would probably not have been able to report the row in the first place, let alone go on strike in protest.

That the British allowed themselves to be placed in a position whereby the Third World and others can point a finger at them and say, "Look, it happened even in Britain" is one of the ironies of the farce. For the British model of public service broadcasting is envied around the world.

To have a broadcasting service that gives equal opportunity to all sides in any argument to air their views, if not immediately, then some time during the currency of a controversy, is a privilege that many countries would love dearly to have. The British have taken this privilege for granted until now. That it has happened is perhaps salutary. It is time for them not to take the freedoms for granted any more, but to fight for legally entrenched guarantees that would make a future repetition of such a fiasco impossible.

A board of governors in charge of information media wields a lot of power. Appointments to the top editorial posts must be made by the board, as must dismissals. Since it is governments that appoint these boards, it is only to be assumed that they attempt through these "nominations" to influence these appointments and dismissals.

In Britain, a long tradition of fairness in such appointments and dismissals, plus the guarantee that wronged individuals can appeal to a fearless and unbiased judiciary for redress, ensure that such boards practise the utmost scrupulousness in exercising their powers. Now that the BBC board of governors have caved in to a minister's demand and handed a programme which the Corporation's professional staff had approved for transmission, how is anyone going to trust such board of governors not to influence

other decisions as well? Britons may well think that this is an internal matter that does not concern the outside world much. After all, the programme was to have discussed the civil war that has been going on in Northern Ireland for many years, and which has only been seen by the outside world when it has brewed over into bombings of homes, hotels, motor vehicles and other such targets, or when sectarian killings have been carried out at point-blank range.

But that is not the point. The BBC does not broadcast only to Britons, but also to the outside world. Its external services have an estimated audience of 100 million listeners daily, scattered throughout the world. Many of these people have local radio and television stations only in name. What pass for such stations are in fact nothing but Government bulletin production centres, using modern methods of communication to put out propaganda which their governments want disseminated to the populace.

To such people, who are bored to death listening to official propaganda, the fact that there exists a broadcasting organisation which constantly attempts to out news that is accurate and objective, and which broadcasts "dispassionately" criticism of its own country's government, makes the BBC a unique institution in the world.

Of course, discerning listeners know that the BBC has its own biases. They appreciate that when it comes to the Cold War, for instance, the BBC does not hide the fact that it is broadcasting from a country that belongs to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), and that by and large, it supports the capitalist system against the "totalitarian socialist system" practised by the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact disciples.

But even within these broad biases, the BBC external services try to be fair in presenting information, and will not suppress news about the non-capitalist world just because it happens to "favour" the opponents of NATO. It is this fairness, and the speed and efficiency with which the BBC gathers news — relying on its own correspondents and local "stringers" as well as the monitoring of radio stations ac-

round the world — that gives BBC news and comment its authority.

In order that this professionalism should have its full impact, it is important that those who control and push out the news and comment should be seen to be free agents operating in a "broad consensus" of what might loosely be termed "British central politics". They should not be seen to stoop to taking instructions from factions in politics, even if such factions happen to have a majority of seats in their national parliament at any point in time.

For the BBC to impress itself on the minds of a hundred million foreigners who come to it each day trusting to obtain accurate, fair information, is no mean achievement. But now, these foreigners will be encouraged — by forces hostile to the BBC idea of impartial news — to think: "Look, if they don't want their own citizens to know what is going on inside their own country, how can you be sure that they are not telling you what they want you to hear about Uganda, or Afghanistan, or Peru?"

Maybe it doesn't matter to the British — or to their government anyway — if such questions are asked. Maybe the British — and their government — no longer care that "nation should speak unto nation" truthfully on the airwaves, as the BBC aspires to do.

If that is the case, then it is a betrayal of British history by the current crop of Britons and their government. For in 1956, the same BBC was subjected to an assault from political quarters, during the Suez crisis. The then British Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, tried to use BBC radio at home and abroad, to obtain acceptance of the fiction that Britain invaded Egypt, with the help of France, to separate Egypt and Israel, which were fighting each other.

The BBC said, "Not on your life". That is how the organisation came by its reputation. In one fell swoop, its reputation has been endangered.

British radio and TV journalists deserve their nation's thanks for making sure that the world gets to know that they are totally against such manoeuvres, and that they will fight in future to make sure that if they occur they will not be swept under the carpet — The Guardian.

## The Women's Decade — an opportunity lost

The UN Women's Decade sought equality, development, and peace. But it ended in a welter of words and a flood of information, having largely failed to listen to the mass of rural women whose needs are so basic that they were overlooked.

Dr. Letitia Obeng is a scientist trained in parasitology and freshwater fisheries. A Ghanaian, she was until recently director of the African regional office of the United Nations Environment Programme. She is on the board of trustees of the International Rice Research Institute. She lectures and publishes widely on scientific and development issues.

LONDON — We have just thrown a tremendous, never-to-be-repeated opportunity out the window. The United Nations (U.N.) Women's Decade has failed to reach the very women most in need.

The goals of the decade, set out in the "world plan of action" drafted at the 1975 opening meeting in Mexico City, were vague. In the first five years governments were to secure a "marked increase" in female literacy and an "increase" in female employment opportunities, in health education, in sanitation, nutrition, and family planning. Greater participation of women in policy-making and equality in economic and social life were to be encouraged.

These are worthy goals — if your priorities happen to be learning to read, securing a better job, getting involved in politics or limiting the size of your family. But they are the goals of women who have already managed to rise above the worst kind of poverty, and who can see that improvement and advancement are possible. Most of these women live in towns or cities, and even if poor are a step away from rural drudgery.

Think of the rural women who set out from home each evening at dusk on a three-hour walk to the nearest source of water. These women sleep at the well, rising the next morning before dawn to carry the water back in time to cook breakfast for their families. They do not require someone coming from the city to tell them that what they need is equal rights with men.

Rural people in poor countries all over the world lack safe water, and children die of preventable diarrhoeal diseases. Instead of simply bringing the water to the women, engineers study the technically more challenging question of water purification. What

matters most is not the quality of the water but the quantity. Rural women must have more, and more easily accessible water. This may be the single greatest change that could affect their lives, and it is technically, practically and financially within our reach.

The proper disposal of human faeces is also essential. In the vocabulary of international and government organisations, it is impolite or embarrassing to discuss this problem. We prefer to use euphemisms like "sanitation" and "sewage treatment facilities." What we are really talking about is how to ensure that faeces are buried in order that infections are not spread from dirty hands to food or mouth.

Country women do not require literacy classes to understand this. They need the time and materials with which to build latrines. Working 15 or more hours each day in order to barely exist, they lack these two ingredients, which could bring about a radical improvement in the health of their families.

For the same reasons, rural women rarely have time to plant and nurture trees for fuelwood. They may already spend hours each day collecting wood to burn on open cooking fires. Women know that tree planting prevents soil erosion, but having a hot meal is a more pressing need. If the "experts" could turn their minds to providing women with a labour-saving means to cook, then perhaps some of the time saved could be devoted to trees. So far, women have found the proffered alternative, fuel-efficient cookstoves, inconvenient.

Women's labour shortage relates directly to the problem of over-population. If the help of an additional child can cut a woman's work time at home or in the fields by an hour or two, then more chil-

dren become desirable. The highest rates of population growth are found in areas where cash crops such as coffee and cotton — which require individual hand-picking — are grown.

If picking is the woman or family's only source of income, then more hands make economic sense, at least in the short-term. Once smaller families become an advantage, it does not take an above average intelligence to use contraception. Until that time, lectures on family planning will have no effect beyond making people angry and distrustful of imposed "development."

How many rural women have welcomed to during the Women's Decade? How many of them have been represented at the thousands of conferences which have discussed women's issues? How many of the women who have happily advanced a step or two beyond the disadvantage of absolute poverty are prepared to accept that for the poorest women there may be no "women's issues"?

Imprisoned in an endless cycle of labouring and child-bearing, rural women are most concerned with a secure source of basic needs: Water, fuel, food, latrines, housing, tools, seeds, and above all, more time. These are not the exclusive needs of women. Even where, as in the southern part of my own country, Ghana, the women have as much or even more power than men, they still face exactly the same fundamental problems. At their level of existence, the dominant issue is survival, and it pertains to both men and women.

Dismantling all forms of discrimination against women is a task, like that of eliminating racial hatred, which requires a deep commitment to personal and community growth. This growth becomes possible only after basic human needs have been met. Listening to people explaining why their basic needs are not being met is the single most important task of development. It is a task which the Women's Decade could, and should, have done better — Earthscan feature.

## Madrid's outcasts' cemetery becomes fashionable

By Judith Matloff

Router

MADRID — Spaniards, once persecuted for visiting Madrid's cemetery for outcasts and the heterodox, are now competing to be buried there.

The small civil cemetery on the eastern edge of Madrid was opened a century ago for those rejected by Roman Catholic burial grounds — Atheists, Freemasons, suicides, Protestants, Jews and Marxists.

Tombstones bearing hammers and sickles and tributes to fallen "comrades", instead of the crucifixes and prayers usually seen on Spanish sepulchres, made the cemetery a target of official suspicion during the 38-year dictatorship of General Francisco Franco.

Anyone seen by the iron gates was likely to be questioned or even arrested by police but now, 10 years after Franco's death and under a Socialist government, the burial spot has become fashionable.

Official efforts are underway to declare the grounds an historical area. Cemetery workers say the number of burials has increased more than tenfold over the past decade as competition mounts for

the few remaining plots. Several ministers and the former secretary-general of the Spanish Communist Party, Santiago Carrillo, are reported to have reserved graves.

Gone are the days of clandestine homages to the granite mausoleum of Pablo Iglesias, founder of the ruling Socialist Workers' Party. Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and other high officials can now be seen strolling relaxed through the cemetery to place red flowers on his grave.

"Before Franco died many people were scared to come here," said Antonio Garcia Hidalgo, the cemetery's guard for 36 years. "But now it's like any other cemetery."

But what still sets it apart are the burial ceremonies, which often turn into spontaneous political acts with speeches, slogans and the singing of the Socialist anthem, the Internationale.

In keeping with the egalitarian beliefs of those buried in the cemetery, most graves are adorned with simple stone slabs instead of the ornate marble pantheons typical of the period.

The cemetery is the only monument to Spain's illustrious liberals and leftists in a city where there are no statues to honour the

country's two republics, the second of which fell to Franco after the 1936-39 civil war.

Among the prominent personalities buried there are novelist Pio Baroja and three presidents of Spain's 1873-74 first republic.

Many tombstones on the 2,000 graves are of foreigners, such as Jesse James outlaw, a U.S. air force sergeant named after the notorious American bandit.

Garcia Hidalgo said police surveillance did not stop with Franco's death but continued under subsequent centrist governments.

The guard himself was questioned six or seven years ago when he had the word "Lieutenant" carved on the tombstone of Jose Castillo, a republican officer believed shot dead by fascists in 1936 at the start of the civil war.

Perhaps the biggest recent change since Franco's death has been a trend by Roman Catholics to bury their relatives there.

Garcia Hidalgo said many of the bodies were spillovers from Madrid's 10 other crowded city cemeteries, especially the sprawling Nuestra Señora de la Al mudena across the street.

But some Catholics, he said, preferred to be buried there for a different reason: "They like the intimate, family atmosphere."



Water hunting in Africa

## World suffers Bible shortage as Christianity grows

By Selhyon John

Associated Press

NEW YORK — Bible translators printed 25 million copies of scripture in African and Asian languages last year, but they say that was not enough to keep up with the explosive growth of Christianity in the developing world.

In Africa, some converts are buying the Bible on the black market, said John Dendor-Samuel, who spent 22 years in Africa helping translate the Bible into African tongues. The Christian population there is growing by "leaps and bounds," according to the World Council of Churches.

"At least in one case, I know a person paid the equivalent of 40 British pounds (\$55) for a copy of the Bible," said Dendor-Samuel, vice president of the Summer Institute of Linguistics in Dallas, Texas.

The institute is one of several church organisations in the United States dedicated to translating the Bible from the original Hebrew and Greek texts into other languages.

The institute has some 2,000 linguists and 3,500 supporting personnel currently working on translating the Bible into 200 different African languages, Dendor-Samuel said.

John Erickson of the United Bible Societies, an umbrella organisation of 100 Bible societies around the world, said his group supplied 7.7 million Bibles last year to Asian Christians in countries from Papua New Guinea and Indonesia to India.

But the biggest challenge of all may come in China, where authorities have recently permitted the publication of Bibles and other Christian literature for the first time since the Communist victory in 1949.

"We could have printed and distributed twice as many Bibles worldwide last year, if we had sufficient resources — more money and manpower," Erickson said. "We spent \$26 million set aside as our 1984 budget but we needed another \$7 million just to carry out all specific programmes."

The Bible societies face financial difficulties partly because churches and bible groups in many developing countries cannot pay for the Bibles, "even though they are offered at highly subsidised prices," Erickson said.

The United Bible Societies

donated millions of Bibles last year in half a dozen African countries, he said. Each Bible costs from 3 to 4 dollars to print and distribute.

The financial difficulty is compounded by a long and painstaking process of translating the Bible into languages that do not have alphabets.

"The translators have to go into a tribal village in Africa and live there with the natives four or five years before starting to devise phonetic signs and establishing grammatical rules," said Dendor-Samuel. "Only then can we think about translating the Bible into that language."

"Even if there was a written language, translating the Bible is not an easy task because of cultural differences and difficulties in finding corresponding words or ideas to convey the meaning of the scripture," according to John Lindscoog of Wycliffe Bible translators in Huntington Beach, California.

For example, Lindscoog said a phrase like, "Take Jesus into Your Heart," might have to be translated "Receive Jesus in your Liver," for an African tribe.

Translators often encounter similar difficulties in translating for native Indians in South America, the aborigines of Australia and the people in Papua New Guinea, Lindscoog said.

According to Wycliffe's research, there are 5,445 different languages in use around the world and translators so far have prepared Bibles in 235 languages. Work is proceeding in 750 languages, he said.

Vernacular translations of the scriptures are a late development in Christianity, spurred by the Protestant reformation. The Wycliffe Society is named in honor of John Wycliffe, who inspired the first English translation of the Bible in the 14th century.

"We have a long way to go to complete our work — making the world's best-selling book accessible to all people," Lindscoog said.

"We've done a good job in helping the famine-stricken people in Africa with food and other material aid," he said. "But we should also try to help hundreds of thousands of people who are turning to Christianity for spiritual salvation by providing them with the Bible they can read."



## Manchester United leads English First Division

LONDON (R) — Manchester United gave further evidence Saturday that they are playing soccer of championship-winning quality when they scored their fifth successive win with a 3-1 victory over Nottingham Forest.

United, chasing their first English league title for 19 years, lead the First Division with a maximum 15 points.

They are two points clear of Sheffield Wednesday, who beat Oxford 1-0, with Chelsea and Newcastle third on 11 points after both winning Saturday.

A United win was never in doubt once striker Mark Hughes, with his fifth goal this season, and winger Peter Barnes' first goal for United made it 2-0 after just five minutes.

Hughes' striking partner Frank Stapleton made it 3-0 before half time. Forest pulled one back with a Peter Davenport goal soon after the interval but United ran out comfortable winners.

League champions Everton had new signing Gary Lineker to thank for their 4-1 win over Birmingham. Lineker scored a hat-trick while another England striker Tony Woodcock helped Arsenal

beat Leicester 1-0 at Highbury.

Liverpool grabbed a late goal to clinch a 2-2 draw at West Ham. Frank McAvennie, a recent 480,000-dollar signing from Scotland's St. Mirren, scored both West Ham's goals.

Tottenham continued their lacklustre start to the season when they were beaten 2-1 by newly-promoted Manchester City.

City were helped by an own goal by Tottenham's centre back Paul Miller but Miller made up for his error by netting for his own side shortly before the final whistle.

Forest's defence, which has looked extremely shaky this season, provided the openings for Hughes, who belted a shot past Nottingham's Dutch keeper Hans Segers from 15 metres, and Barnes, who tapped home from close in.

Forest put United under some pressure early in the second half

when Davenport scored but United rode out the storm.

Newcastle beat Queens Park Rangers 3-1 while Chelsea thrashed West Bromwich Albion, bottom of the table with just one point, 3-1 with two goals from Scotland's David Speedie.

With manager Bobby Robson naming his squad for the World Cup qualifier against Romania on Monday, England's strikers were keen to show their best form.

Lineker took the honours with his first hat-trick for Everton, including a fine header. So dominating was Lineker that Birmingham's Ken Armstrong was sent off for persistently fouling him.

Woodcock, plagued by injury for the last six months, helped Arsenal to a limp win over Leicester with a header from a Charlie Nicholas cross.

Another England striker, Paul Mariner, was one of Arsenal's most impressive performers in his new role as centre back, an emergency measure following the injury to David O'Leary.

It was an 18-year-old Icelandic, Siggi Jonsson, who carried Sheffield Wednesday to victory at Oxford.

## Non-Jordanians invited for tennis tournament

AMMAN (J.T.) — A grand tennis tournament for foreigners residing in Jordan organised by the Jordan Tennis Federation (JTF) is scheduled for Sept. 12 at Al Hussein Sport City's tennis courts, according to JTF Secretary General Ishaq Jarallah.

Mr. Jarallah told the Jordan Times on Saturday that all foreign tennis players are invited to join in this championship including those who are not members of Al Hussein tennis courts.

According to Mr. Jarallah, players wishing to participate have to fill in a special form, now available at the tennis courts, and pay a fee of JD 5 for each of the two games a player is allowed to participate in during the tournament.

Mr. Jarallah requested all players who filled in the tournament forms before 'Eid Al Adha' holiday to notice changes in dates since it was scheduled to start on Sept. 2.

The tournament games will be men and women's singles, men and women's doubles and mixed doubles, Mr. Jarallah added.

He said that the last date for applying will be Sept. 8.

As for the final schedule of the tournament, Mr. Jarallah said it will be published on the courts bulletin board on Sept. 10.

Mr. Jarallah expressed hope that all qualified foreign tennis players would join in to compete for cups, trophies and medals.

## U.S. stripped of golds at student games

KOBE, Japan (R) — The United States has been stripped of two of their gold medals at the World Student Games after officials discovered that a teenage swimmer was under age.

U.S. team chief Theo Heap admitted in a statement Saturday night that 17-year-old Paige Zemina

swam illegally in the winning teams in both the 400 metres and 800 metres freestyle relay events last week.

Under games' rules, competitors had to reach the minimum age of 17 by January 1 this year. Zemina was 17 on February 15.

## Seeds tumble as storm halts play at U.S. Open tennis

NEW YORK (R) — Jimmy Connors, feeding off the raucous U.S. Open gallery as always, beat Hank Peister Friday for the ninth time in a row before a violent thunderstorm suspended several afternoon matches and cancelled the evening programme.

Connors, three days from his 33rd birthday, easily beat his fellow American 6-3, 6-4, 6-2, showing he was not about to be written off as a major threat in international tennis, even though he has slipped to fourth in the world rankings.

Before the storm curtailed the programme at the National Tennis Centre, Scott Davis of the U.S. and Andre Temesvari of Hungary became the fourth and third seeds, respectively, in the men's and women's sides to be eliminated.

The 15th-seeded Davis fell to veteran American Brian Teacher 6-3, 7-6 (7-4), 6-3. Temesvari, the U.S. clay courts champion, was eliminated 2-6, 6-2, 6-2 by Caroline Kuhlman of the U.S., who qualified for the main draw last Sunday.

Eleventh-seeded Stefan Edberg, one of five Swedes among the 16 men's seeds, was the only male seed to advance. In a battle

of doubles specialists, Edberg swept past Ken Flach, seeded first in the doubles with fellow American Robert Seguso, 7-5, 6-3, 6-4.

Five women seeds gained the third round. Advancing were Americans Pam Shriver (4) and Zina Garrison (6). Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria (8), Steffi Graf of West Germany (11) and Catarina Lindqvist of Sweden (13).

Shriver, the only player to have beaten Martina Navratilova twice in the open and runnerup, at age 16, to Chris Evert Lloyd in 1978, beat Hu Na of China 6-2, 7-6 (7-5).

Garrison, who holds a victory over Lloyd this year, eliminated Pam Casale of the U.S. 6-2, 6-4. Maleeva downed Isabelle Cuftio of West Germany 6-0, 7-6 (7-5). Lindqvist ousted Amy Holton of the U.S. 6-1, 6-2 and Graf, 16, beat Anne Minter of Australia 6-3, 7-6 (7-4).

Among the men who reached the third round were Henri Lecointe of France with a 6-4, 6-4, 6-4 victory over Davis Cup teammate Guy Forget, who had upset fifth-seeded Kevin Curren, the Wimbledon runnerup, in the opening round.

Also winning second-round matches were Martin Jaito of Argentina, Heinz Gunthard of Switzerland and Hans Schwaier of West Germany.

Other women reaching the third round were Anne Hobbs of Britain, Belinda Cordwell of New Zealand, Andrea Holikova of Czechoslovakia, Sandra Cecchini of Italy and Americans Anne White, Alycia Moulton, Elise Burgin and Kate Gompert.

Second-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, runnerup the past three years, was leading Bill Scanlon of the U.S. 6-2, 2-0 on the stadium court when rain mixed with hail flooded all the courts, making a resumption of play impossible.

Defending champion Navratilova, seeded second, was to have played Lisa Bender of the U.S. in a featured evening match in the stadium court after Yannick Noah of France played Jim Grabb of the U.S.

All the scheduled matches not completed Friday were rescheduled to be played Saturday.

The tornado-like storm, which touched down on one end of flushing Meadow Park, site of the tennis complex, in the late afternoon produced a blinding combination of wind and rain which sent the spectators scrambling for shelter.

Some of the injuries were from people crushing against each other in their hurry to escape. Others were hurt when the high winds knocked down tents where they had taken shelter.

Lightning struck a large tree in the centre of the field courts, charring its branches and sending several crashing to the ground.

### APARTMENT TO LET

Furnished deluxe apartment to let, ground floor, consists of two sleeping rooms, sitting room complete with full deluxe furniture modgit, with phone and central heating. In Shmeisani, about 200 metres west of the Romanian Embassy, and 200 metres south of the Swedish Embassy.

For Information please contact 661046 end 623713

### FOR SALE

Lounge/dining/bedroom furniture, light fittings, curtains, washing machines, TV, carpets.

Tel: 667690 or 661987  
8.30 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.

### The Ideal Residence for Expatriates & Businessmen

**DAROTEL** داروتل

Tel: 665192 - Telex: 23883 DAROTL - Shmeisani - Amman

Luxuriously furnished studio apartments To Satisfy Good Taste

**HOTEL \*APARTOTEL \*RESTAURANT**

### TIME

Spy Scandal (West Germany)

Ranbow Warrior

Air disaster (British jet explodes)

### CHEN'S CHINESE RESTAURANT

Mecca Street, Yarmouk Engineers' Housing Estate, near Kilo Supermarket  
Mongolian Barbecue for lunch FRIDAY  
Tel: 818214  
Come and taste our specialties  
Open daily  
12:00 noon - 3:30 p.m.  
6:30 p.m. - Midnight

### FURNISHED FLATS FOR RENT

Fully-furnished one bedroom and two bedroom flats, w/w carpet, colour TV, central heating, telephone.

Two locations, Jabal Amman, near Fifth Circle and Abdali area.

Phone: 673768, 672842 after 2 p.m.

### FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Furnished second-floor two bedrooms apartment with telephone and independent central heating. Two bathrooms, glassed veranda.

Location: Opposite Middle East hotel.  
Tel: 602627

### WANTED FOR RENT

Unfurnished 3-4 bedrooms villa needed in September 1985. One-year lease with second-year option renewable. Prefer Abdoun, Sweifiyeh, Um Uthainah or Shmeisani area.

Please contact Tel. no. 641361 ext. 751 - Amman.

### FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Luxuriously furnished second-floor 3-bedroom apartment overlooking the Sports City with telephone, independent heating, two balconies 210m<sup>2</sup>, wall-to-wall shag carpeting. All appliances including washing machine, dryer, dishwasher and video. A well-decorated and cosy home for an executive-level personnel. Yearly lease.

Phone: 662337

### TO LET

Villa with 3 bedrooms, big living and salon 100m<sup>2</sup> (open) and basement of one bedroom complete, total area 450m<sup>2</sup>.

Location: 150 metres west of Amra Hotel, two telephone lines, all bedrooms with well-to-well carpets and built in cupboards, deluxe finishings and a beautiful garden.

Can be rented with or without furniture, very suitable for diplomatic missions. Rent will be negotiated (expected to be rather high).

Please call Tel: 642434, 642358 during working hours.

### FURNISHED VILLA FOR RENT

Groundfloor: Two bedrooms, living room and dining room, bath room, toilet, terrace. First floor: Two large and one small bedrooms, two bathrooms, living, sitting and dining rooms, garage, telephone, central heating. Could be used combined or separate. Shmeisani, west Wadi Sagra.

Call 665857, 9-20 hrs.

### FOR RENT

A fully furnished apartment consisting of three bedrooms, two bathrooms, large kitchen and sitting and dining room. Located in New Zarka at best location. Family preferred.

Contact telephone 987238 (Zarka) between 4-7 p.m.

### UNFURNISHED APARTMENT

Near the University of Jordan Hospital. Groundfloor. Consists of two bedrooms, two bathrooms, living room, dining room and salon and kitchen. Garden and central heating.

Tel: 644117

### FOR RENT

A deluxe furnished house 3 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms, spacious fully equipped kitchen, 2 verandas.

Located 100 metres north east of Al-Waha Stores.

For more information call 812399 or 817036

SHOWING TODAY

**RAINBOW Theatre**  
Tel: 25155

فنى الفلامنجو

IN

**The Flamingo Kid**

A legend in his own neighbourhood

Daily at 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

THURSDAY  
**15 AUG** 1985

**FREE  
PURCHASING  
DAY**

HOLDERS OF RECEIPTS OF THAT DAY ARE INVITED TO EXCHANGE THEM FOR GOODS FROM THE PERTINENT SECTIONS.

EXCHANGE  
STARTS SUNDAY 1<sup>ST</sup> SEP.  
ENDS SATURDAY 7<sup>TH</sup> SEP.

YOU ARE ALSO INVITED TO DOUBLE YOUR CHANCES THROUGHOUT SEP. 1985 WITH THE F.P.D.

7th. CIRCLE - JABAL AMMAN, TEL. 814129



<p><b>Cinema</b> <b>CONCORD</b> Tel: 44092-44280 677420 <b>POLICE ACADEMY 2</b> (Colour) Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30</p>	<p><b>Cinema</b> <b>AL-HUSSEIN</b> Tel: 22117 <b>VERDICT AT THE END OF TRIAL SESSION</b> (Colour) Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8</p>	<p><b>Cinema</b> <b>RAINBOW</b> Tel: 625155 <b>FLAMINGO KID</b> Performances: 3:00, 6:00, 9:00</p>	<p><b>Cinema</b> <b>OPERA</b> Tel: 675573 <b>MANITOU</b> Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30 Abdali, behind ALIA offices</p>	<p><b>Cinema</b> <b>PALESTINE</b> Tel: 22117 <b>THE TWINS</b> <b>BRUCE LEE THE INVINCIBLE</b> (Colour) Performances: 12-3-7</p>	<p><b>Cinema</b> <b>RAGHADAN</b> Tel: 22198 <b>JAGOIR</b> (Colour) Performances: 12-3-5:30-8</p>	<p><b>Cinema</b> <b>Philadelphia</b> <b>1) BODY ROCK</b> <b>2) CITY LIMITS</b> Shows at 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 TEL: 34144-34149</p>
--	---	--	--	---	--	--







# South African opposition group snubs EC ministers

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South Africa's largest internal opposition group Saturday snubbed three foreign ministers here to review the European Community's policy on South Africa.

The two-million-strong United Democratic Front (UDF) condemned Italy's Giulio Andreotti, Hans Van Den Broek of the Netherlands and Jacques Poos of Luxembourg for backing down on a request to see jailed black national leader Nelson Mandela.

The UDF said would not see them because they capitulated to the South African government which had rejected their request for a meeting with Mr. Mandela, jailed for life in 1964 for plotting to overthrow white minority rule.

The ministers Saturday began talks with President P.W. Botha in Cape Town, which during the past three days was hit by its worst protests for years.

Police firing shotguns from armoured personnel carriers Friday fought running battles with protesters in the non-white suburbs of Cape Town on the third day of unrest that has so far claimed at least 28 lives.

Masked teenage protesters hurled stones and petrol-bombs behind blazing barricades in the coloured (mixed race) suburb of Mitchells Plain.

The three European Community foreign ministers were due to meet Mr. Botha and Foreign Minister P.W. Botha Saturday at Cape Town Castle, officials said.

The community mission Friday met leading anti-apartheid clergyman Beyers Naude and Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu, who told reporters that the delegation said that even countries opposed to sanctions against South Africa were thinking again.

Officials said the European Community foreign ministers had frank talks over dinner Friday night with cabinet ministers and black leaders at the end of their first day in protest-racked South Africa.

Mr. Poos, who holds the rot-

ating presidency of the European Community (EC) Ministers' Council, told reporters that the talks had touched on the controversial issues of sanctions and withdrawal of investments to pressure Pretoria into ending apartheid, but these were not the main subjects.

The officials said a number of black mayors and black homeland leaders attended the dinner, but gave no details.

The European Community's mission came amid rising tension in black townships after 19 months of protests which have claimed about 660 lives.

Mr. Poos said when the delegation arrived that he and the two other foreign ministers wanted to make known the European Community's "strong pre-occupation with apartheid and our wish to contribute to its abolition."

The European Community foreign ministers' visit is taking place against a background of one of the gravest financial crises which South Africa has faced. Foreign exchange and stock markets were closed this week by government decree.

South Africa's top banker, Central Bank Governor Gerhard De Kock, was in New York Friday to seek help from American banks to staunch an outflow of capital that threatens to cripple the economy. He had talks in London earlier this week with the Bank of England.

Finance Minister Barend Du Plessis is due to announce emergency measures to restore confidence before markets are allowed to reopen on Monday.

More than 60,000 black miners are due to go on strike Sunday over pay claims at five gold mines and two coal mines in a dispute called by the nation's most powerful black union, the National Union of Mineworkers.

The miners have accepted revised pay offers at gold and coal mines owned by three other companies.

The union has threatened a national gold mine stoppage if mine owners act against the strikers. General Mining Union Corporation, which has mines involved in the stoppage, warned Friday it could dismiss workers who downed tools.



**RAIL DISASTER:** Scene at the site of a train accident in France on Saturday when a speeding express train derailed and was hit seconds later by an oncoming train, killing 43 people and injuring 86 (See story on page 1)

## India, Sri Lanka draft new peace proposals

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian and Sri Lankan officials have drafted new proposals for peace talks on the island's crisis between minority Tamils and majority Sinhalese, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported Saturday.

The news agency quoted official sources as saying the proposals were finalised Friday during a meeting between Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Hector Jayewardene, leader of the Sri Lankan team at the peace talks.

It said the Sri Lankan envoy, brother of President Junius Jayewardene, would carry the proposals to Colombo Saturday for approval by the island's cabinet. PTI said Mr. Gandhi would discuss the new package with leaders of the island's major Tamil militant groups in a bid to revive the peace talks which were abandoned on Aug. 17.

It said Mr. Gandhi has set up a five-member committee headed by Foreign Secretary Romesh Bhandari to help in a resumption of the negotiations, which broke down amid charges by both the Sri Lankan government and Tamil guerrilla groups that a June 18 ceasefire had been violated.

Officials from both countries expressed satisfaction over the past week's discussions in New Delhi, PTI added. PTI quoted official sources as saying the new proposals included directly elected provincial councils in the island's Tamil-dominated north and east.

It said the proposed councils were likely to be granted control of internal law and order, taxation, land use, language, and public service recruitment.

But the Sri Lankan government had not agreed to militant demands for a combined provincial council for the northern and eastern provinces, PTI added.

Respected political commentator G.K. Reddy wrote in the Hindu newspaper that the new proposals would require a constitutional amendment.

## Rebels kill 17 in attack on Zimbabwe farms

HARARE (R) — Zimbabwean troops were Saturday pursuing rebels who killed 17 people in one of the worst outbreaks of violence since independence five years ago. Farming and official sources feared the death toll might rise to 24, and said the body of a white big game hunter was found near the scene of the rebel raid in southern Zimbabwe.

A government spokesman said Thursday night's attack took place near the town of Mwenzi, a sparsely populated cattle ranching region. The area was previously untroubled by rebels who have been mainly active in the west during the past three years.

The government spokesman said about 15 rebels arrived at "Sweetwaters Ranch", rounded up workers and segregated them by tribe.

Those speaking the majority Shona dialect were marched into a hut, and 13 were killed. The home of the absent farmer was set on fire. The gang stole a

vehicle and attacked shops nearby, killing four people and injuring two. They also burned down a school and teachers' houses, he said.

Military follow-up operations were in progress, he said. The sources said a white farm manager, Neville Haddon, had escaped the rebels and was safe at an undisclosed location. His farm, "Ironwood Ranch", is owned by former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith, they said.

Mr. Smith, who is known to own property in the area, was not available for comment.

The sources added that the identity of the white hunter was not immediately known.

The government says that rebels who have killed more than 200 people since early 1982, including more than a dozen white farmers, are acting on behalf of the opposition PF-ZAPU Party of Joshua Nkomo.

Mr. Nkomo denies that he supports the insurgents.

## Electrical fault causes Brunei palace fire

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — An electrical fault was blamed Saturday for a fire in the new \$300 million palace of the Sultan of Brunei, Pengiran Omar Ali, the sultanate's top fire prevention officer, told Reuters by telephone from the state capital of Bandar Seri Begawan that officials were still assessing damage caused by the blaze in the 2,000-room gold-domed home of Sultan Sir Muda Hassanal Bolkiah on Thursday night. "The fire, caused by an electrical fault, started at the throne room and could have spread faster if not for the fire-resistant materials used," he said. Omar said firemen and eight fire engines took about an hour to bring the blaze under control. The palace covers 55 acres (22 hectares). It took three years to build and was completed last year in time for independence celebrations in the oil-rich former British protectorate in north Borneo.

## Woman sentenced to 828 years in jail

MANILA (R) — A 40-year-old woman has been sentenced to 828 years in jail for embezzling 67,582 pesos (about \$3,000) from a Philippine government insurance agency, Manila newspapers reported Saturday. Aurora Caronan was sentenced to six years on each of the 138 charges against her, fined 85,000 pesos (\$4,250) and barred from holding public office. Caronan, who pleaded guilty, can appeal to the supreme court.

## Berserk gunman kills 4 people

KARLSRUHE, West Germany (R) — A gunman who killed four people and injured five others was apparently motivated by a hatred of women, police said. A police spokesman said the gunman, in a 45-minute car drive, fired more than 20 shots from his car "at anything and everything that moved." Police said that at one point he stopped his car to chase and shoot a 43-year-old woman cyclist and kept firing at her after she fell from her cycle. She died of her wounds. Three of the four who died were women and police said the man arrested after the shootings, 32-year-old Martin Bitch, told them he hated women because they had always disappointed him.

## Porsche plans 300 KPH car

STUTTGART, West Germany — Luxury sports car maker Porsche announced plans Saturday to market one of the world's fastest cars for 420,000 marks (\$140,000). The "959", which is now being road-tested, is fitted with a 2.85 litre six-cylinder engine that will take it from 0 to 100 kilometres an hour in under five seconds. Porsche said in a statement. It said the car could reach speeds of well over 300 kilometres an hour and was suited as much to public roads as the race track. Two hundred of the cars, the minimum production number required for rallying, are due to go on sale next year.

## Johnny Carson to pay over \$2.2m in divorce settlement

LOS ANGELES (R) — Johnny Carson, America's highest-paid television personality, will pay his third wife \$2.2 million cash and hand over three homes, two cars and stock shares in a divorce settlement. In an 80-page divorce agreement, the 13-year marriage was dissolved nearly three years after the couple had separated, citing irreconcilable differences. In ending a long-running dispute over property ownership, Carson, host of the late-night talk show "The Tonight Show," who earns about \$15 million a year, will pay his ex-wife Joanna, 33, \$2.2 million over 64 months. He has received the same amount in support payments since April 1994. Mrs. Carson, 43, will receive two New York apartments, a \$5-million mansion in Bel Air, California, Rolls Royce and Mercedes-Benz cars, 310 shares in Carson's Production Corporation, and 75 King of the Hill shares. Carson, 58, will keep three Los Angeles condominiums, homes in Malibu, California, and Scottsdale, Arizona, and the rest of his shares in other companies.

## U.S. team in Moscow amid strained relations

MOSCOW (R) — A high-level U.S. delegation, led by Senator Robert Byrd, arrived in the Soviet capital Saturday for talks with Kremlin chief Mikhail Gorbachev and other senior officials amid strained relations over the "spy dust" affair.

During the trip Sen. Byrd, Senate Democratic leader from West Virginia, is expected to present Mr. Gorbachev with a letter from President Reagan as part of preparations for November's summit meeting in Geneva between the superpower leaders.

But the talks are likely to be held amid increased tension between the White House and the Kremlin, coming less than two weeks after the State Department, accused the Soviet Union of using dangerous chemicals to track U.S. embassy staff.

Moscow strenuously denied the charges and accused Washington of deliberately stirring up ill feeling ahead of the summit.

A U.S. official told Reuters Saturday that Sen. Byrd might discuss the allegations, but said they had not affected the planning of the four-day trip.

The group of eight senators were expected to get down to business on Monday.

The senators are due to have talks at the Defence Ministry and Supreme Soviet on Monday, while on Tuesday they will meet Mr. Gorbachev and then officials at the Foreign Trade Ministry.

It was not clear whether they would meet Soviet Defence Minister Marshal Sergei Sokolov.

Before leaving last Tuesday for Budapest and Kiev on his way to Moscow, Sen. Byrd said in a statement: "The present level of tensions is much too high between our two countries."

He said he hoped his meetings with the Soviet leadership would increase understanding, but stressed the delegation would not act as negotiators for the U.S.

## FAA chief does not blame U.K. for crash

LONDON (R) — A U.S. air transport chief said Britain was not to blame for the crash of a Boeing 737 which killed 54 people in Manchester last week.

Donald Engen, administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, said in a letter to Britain's Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) he was very concerned over reports "that erroneously imply that the U.S. blames the British for the unfortunate Boeing 737 accident in Manchester."

Mr. Engen said newspapers had "seriously mischaracterised" comments he made in a television interview in which he said British Airways ran the engines of the

crashed 737 at temperatures which caused a vital component to develop cracks.

"Even though there may be differences in detail between our two systems, we consider that both systems produce an extremely high level of safety," Mr. Engen said in the letter.

Meanwhile the CAA denied in a statement that British Airways allowed its engines to operate at higher temperatures than other airlines.

It said the mandatory operating standards for British airlines mirrored those in force in the United States.

## Soviet press mourns death of U.S. schoolgirl

MOSCOW — The death of Samantha Smith in an airplane crash in Maine has been widely reported in the Soviet press. The schoolgirl who travelled to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet leader, Yuri Andropov, was depicted as a child who became a champion of peace after her visit.



Samantha Smith

June; her father, Arthur, and six other people died last Sunday in the crash of a commuter plane in rain and fog near Auburn, Maine.

Komsomolskaya Pravda said it was still receiving letters for Samantha, who visited the Soviet Union in July 1983. She was invited by Mr. Andropov after writing a letter asking why he wanted to "conquer the world."

The report said: "A small person with a bold heart, in her 12 years she already understood what many grown Americans do not want to or cannot understand. She spoke loudly to all of America: 'The innermost wish of the Soviet people is to preserve peace.'"

Samantha, who turned 13 in

## Typhoon kills 6, injures 57 in southern Japan

TOKYO (R) — At least six people were killed and 57 injured as heavy rains and strong winds from typhoon Pat lashed Japan's main southern island of Kyushu Saturday, police said.

Coastguard patrol ships were searching for three fishermen swept overboard off western Kyushu, they said. At least 17 vessels capsized or were swept away.

Hundreds of houses on Kyushu were flooded or damaged by winds and rain which also halted

trains and caused blackouts. Pat and a second typhoon, Ruby, forced airlines to cancel 165 flights affecting some 15,000 passengers.

The meteorological agency said Pat was moving north of Kyushu in the Sea of Japan.

Ruby, which earlier weakened to a tropical storm, has regained strength and is now a weak typhoon moving north over the Pacific off north east Japan after hitting Tokyo, the agency said.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF ©1996 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

### ANSWERS TO WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

- Q.1 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
 ♠A8 ♥KQ1076 ♠J8542 ♠A  
 The bidding has proceeded:  
 South West North East  
 1 ♠ 1 ♠ 2 ♣ Pass  
 ?  
 What action do you take?  
 A. — In terms of point count you might not have all that much, but your trick-taking potential is excellent. For his free raise partner needs little more than the ace of hearts and king of clubs, or heart length and diamond shortage, to make game a near certainty. Bid four hearts.
- Q.2 — East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:  
 ♠KQ1042 ♥5 ♠A9 ♠763  
 The bidding has proceeded:  
 South West North East  
 1 ♠ 3 ♣ Dble Pass  
 ?  
 What action do you take?  
 A. — Defensively, you do not have as many quick tricks as partner could reasonably expect, even allowing for spade shortages in his hand. Unless your opponents are known to be wild hitters, it's unlikely that you will punish them severely. Since the double would be a toss-up, we would take out insurance by leaving a timorous retreat to three spades.
- Q.3 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
 ♠A7 ♥AQ65 ♠AQ109652  
 The bidding has proceeded:  
 South West North East  
 1 ♠ 1 ♠ 1 ♠ 4 ♠  
 ?  
 What do you bid now?  
 A. — East's preemptive bid has attained its objective — it has turned the hand into a high-level guessing game. On the strength of your partner's free bid of one spade, which suggests scattered values outside the opponents' suit, we would take our chances and gamble out six clubs. We won't quibble with a five
- Q.4 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
 ♠9874 ♥AKJ5 ♠AQ763  
 The bidding has proceeded:  
 South West North East  
 1 ♠ 3 ♣ 4 ♣ Pass  
 ?  
 What action do you take?  
 A. — What started out as a fair hand has suddenly become enormous. Partner must have an excellent suit to introduce it at the four-level, so you should begin thinking in terms of a grand slam. The first thing to do is to tell partner of your intentions by cue-bidding four spades.
- Q.5 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
 ♠742 ♥AKJ83 ♠J6 ♠QJ3  
 The bidding has proceeded:  
 North East South West  
 1 ♠ 1 ♠ 1 ♠ 1 ♠  
 2 ♠ Pass ?  
 What do you bid now?  
 A. — Your hand is worth a move toward game, and the obvious bid is a raise to three clubs. As is the case in many fields of endeavor, the obvious should not be overlooked, and this hand is no exception.
- Q.6 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
 ♠6 ♥K5 ♠AKQ76 ♠AJ543  
 The bidding has proceeded:  
 South West North East  
 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
 ?  
 What do you bid now?  
 A. — You have a very good hand if a fit can be uncovered, but that is a very high if. The hand already has the appearance of a misfit, so you cannot afford a jump shift — that is forcing to game and you cannot guarantee 11 tricks to a minor or nine at no trump. Had your suits been the majors rather than the minors, it might be different. For the moment, bid two clubs. You need help from partner to get to game.

## 300,000 flee as hurricane nears U.S. coast

PENSACOLA, Florida (R) — Three-hundred thousand people fled homes and holiday hotels as hurricane Elena lumbered slowly toward the Florida-Alabama coast on an erratic course that confounded forecasters.

By late afternoon, many coastal communities had taken on the atmosphere of ghost towns.

In Pensacola, five-metre waves crashed onto deserted beaches and police Sergeant Bill Burns said: "The city is virtually deserted. We're boarding up and running for the hills as fast as we can."

Elena, packing sustained winds of up to 190 kilometres-per-hour, slowed to a crawl in its advance to the Mexico Gulf coast and forecasters said the storm appeared to be shifting course to the north-north east.

If the hurricane holds to that path it could hit the coast along a 240-kilometre stretch of shoreline between Pensacola and Appalachicola, Florida, forecasters said.

"Because the storm is still over open water and moving slowly, it has an opportunity to strengthen a bit more," said Neil Frank, director of the National Hurricane Centre in Miami.

Emergency officials predicted that Elena would cause hundreds of millions of dollars worth of destruction. They have begun comparing the sprawling storm to hurricane Frederic, which slammed the coast of Alabama and Mississippi in 1979 and caused more than two billion dollars in damage.

With Elena heading for the coasts of Alabama and Florida, governors of both states issued emergency decrees and ordered the evacuation of coastal communities.

They noted, however, that a reference to "divergent opinions" had been inserted in the sub-committee resolution.

Mr. Whitaker, who did not attend the session, Friday voiced cautious satisfaction at the vote: "Once published as a U.N. document, it makes very little difference to world opinion which

## U.S. body accepts study backing Armenian genocide charge

Whitaker's report rather than endorsing it.

The report, revising a 1978 study on prevention and punishment of genocide, was accepted by 14 votes, one against and four abstentions.

Diplomats had expected it to be ignored without a vote due to the sensitivity of the issue.

Turkey has no expert on the 26-member sub-committee and was not entitled to vote.

"The Armenians are naturally pleased, but the Turks have also been successful in blocking all further discussion of the genocide charge. They consider it as shelved," one Western diplomat said.

In Ankara, Turkish officials voiced mixed feelings on the sub-committee decision, pointing out that the panel merely took note of

parent body, the key U.N. Human Rights Commission due to meet early next year.

The report, revising a 1978 study on prevention and punishment of genocide, was accepted by 14 votes, one against and four abstentions.

Diplomats had expected it to be ignored without a vote due to the sensitivity of the issue.

Turkey has no expert on the 26-member sub-committee and was not entitled to vote.

"The Armenians are naturally pleased, but the Turks have also been successful in blocking all further discussion of the genocide charge. They consider it as shelved," one Western diplomat said.

In Ankara, Turkish officials voiced mixed feelings on the sub-committee decision, pointing out that the panel merely took note of

body it came from," he told Reuters.

His report would have run the risk of being defeated in the highly politicised atmosphere of the commission, he added.

Mr. Whitaker strongly defended his study against critics wanting to delete its most contentious paragraph, which cited nine instances of genocide this century, including what it called the 1915-1916 Ottoman massacre of Armenians.

"At least one million, and possibly well over half the Armenian population, are reliably estimated to have been killed or death-marched," it read.

Mr. Whitaker estimated the Armenian population at the time at between two and three million. Turkish delegate Erument Yavuzalp last week rejected the

report asserting that the Ottoman authorities had acted legitimately to suppress an armed rebellion by Armenians. Mr. Whitaker noted the genocide charge was corroborated by U.S., German and British archives.

Mr. Yavuzalp warned endorsement of the report would encourage Armenian militant separatists who in recent years have attacked Turkish targets and killed more than 50 Turkish diplomats.

Among Mr. Whitaker's most vehement supporters during the lengthy and frequently heated debates since the study was made public were Argentine expert Leandro Despouy and Louis Jonet of France.

The Soviet delegate was the only one to vote against the study, with Bangladesh, Cuba, Jordan and Morocco abstaining.